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THE ATHENÆUM

THIS BOOK'S NO LONGER
OF THE PARENTUR THE ATHERACUM OF PHILADELPHIA DONALD ROBE COCHRAN





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FLORENCE-CUPOLA OF S. MARIA DEL FIORE

THE ARCHITECTVRE OF THE RENAISSANCE IN TVSCANY

ILLVSTRATING THE MOST IMPORTANT CHVRCHES, PALACES, VILLAS AND MONVMENTS

BY
CARL VON STEGMANN
AND
HEINRICH VON GEYMVELLER

WITH A PREFACE BY GVY LOWELL



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PREFACE

HE splendid work on the Renaissance Architecture of Tuscany, edited by Carl von Stegman and Heinrich von Geymüller, which was published under the auspices of the Società San Georgio, a society of German artists in Florence, ranks with Letarouilly's great work on the architecture of Rome, as one of the two most useful and valuable treatises on Italian Renaissance architecture that the architect of today can study.

Moreover, when von Stegman and von Geymüller issued the first part of their monumental work some forty years ago, and as each successive part appeared, with its beautiful plates engraved on copper, with its admirably executed photographs of decorative details showing how the executed work appears to the eye, and with its clear and carefully prepared

descriptive text, the book proved ment for the student of Italian the charm and architectural but also because of the meticulous forms were measured and then and supplemented by photothat Letarouilly had been unable famous book.

The careful and complete the San Georgio Society made rate scaffoldings set up at the which they drew out the mould-of Paris templates painstakingly full-size drawings of them could of being made afterwards from sketches and from photographs into a scale drawing later in the work especially instructive, beinaccuracies that are at times especially in many of the "envois" books on architecture of today, conscientious architect, is really

The most difficult thing to ture, is to be able to execute adestyle the forms in all their details sketches that an architect evolves problem—to prepare the full-plete knowledge of how the de-

Capital and Cornice Detail in the Madonna delle Carceri in Prato

to be an especially valuable docuarchitecture, not only because of beauty of the subjects illustrated, manner in which all architectural fully represented in line drawings graphs,—a form of presentation to make when he issued his own

manner in which the members of their measurements from elabobuildings, the accuracy with ings and belt courses from plaster fitted to the mouldings so that be made at the building, instead bent lead forms or from rapid made at random and converted draughting room, makes this cause we can feel sure that the found even in Letarouilly and and the hastily thrown together have been avoided. This, to the of great importance.

attain in the practice of architecquately and with a distinguished which are suggested by the small in the process of working out his size detail drawings with a comtails shown by a line drawing

when actually executed will appear to the eye, after the workman has interpreted in solid material what was indicated in the drawing, requires much practice. To compose well is part of the art of the architect, but unless the architect also has the rarer knowledge of how to execute well, his work cannot be great. This book is especially valuable in that it shows clearly and above all accurately what the two dimensional line drawings of the architect produces when translated into the three dimensional forms of the executed building.

Carl von Stegman wrote in his preface, published with the first of the eleven parts:

"The many monographs on single buildings of the Italian Renaissance, the great number of young architects who every year journey to Italy, the energetic research work of the scholars, are the most obvious proof of a lively interest which is shown in the buildings of Italy at this time (1885). Unfortunately the result of these studies can not be generally recognized in our architecture today, and the charm which the works of the Italian Renaissance exert, whether they be churches, palaces, or villas, we still miss in our modern buildings."

But before the last and eleventh part of the work had been published in 1908 a healthy change in taste beginning in America and gradually spreading back to Europe had taken place: McKim, Mead and White, and later other skilful American architects had translated and adapted the outward forms of the Italian Renaissance to American buildings and had done it so well that here in America at least, American Italian Renaissance is an established style.

Von Geymüller wrote in the introduction to the chapter on Brunelleschi:

"Fillippo di Ser Brunellesco is the only architect of whom it might be said that he invented an architectural style, . . . he used the forms of classic architecture, but their repetition would not in itself be the invention of a style; he used them to bring architecture to life, for though his style may have come as a natural development of the Tuscan-Gothic transitional style, it was none the less in Brunellesco's work that the Renaissance style first appeared."

It seems to us a fair conclusion that Renaissance architecture is not only a distinct and new invention as von Geymüller pointed out in the paragraph just quoted, but that the Renaissance style in architecture may be classified according to the various countries where it developed because the art acquired new and varied expression in the different countries where it took root,—Italy, France, England, Germany, the Low Countries and even in the American Colonies.

We do not entirely agree, therefore, with a recent French writer who says in his History of Renaissance Architecture in Italy, that "the Renaissance is the *ensemble* of all the styles that use the same elements, . . . it is for this reason, to be precise, that there *has never been* any Italian architecture."

All this fine art, all this early architecture of the Tuscan masters which we see so admirably portrayed in this book was but a new growth, a new variant of an older style, but like a noble tree it had its roots firmly planted in Italian soil and from this soil drew its strength and its nourishment, which gave it a character and a spirit of its own. Though these same elements of Renaissance architecture were cultivated later in France and in England, the forms as a result of transplanting to an alien soil were so modified that the differences in style are easily distinguishable.

This Italian architecture to which we always return only to discover fresh charms in acquaintances long since grown old, seems to have something more than the three dimensions of most architecture, for besides beauty of form expressed in height and in breadth and in depth, it has a fourth dimension as elusive and as hard to define as the fourth dimension of the mathematicians. Is it beauty of spirit? Is it beauty of thought? Architects, though they may not be able to define this elusive quality, nor reduce it to a formula, will find it reproduced in these plates.

GUY LOWELL.

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FILIPPO DI SER BRUNELLESCHI, 1377-1446

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FILIPPO DI SER BRUNELLESCHI

1377-1446





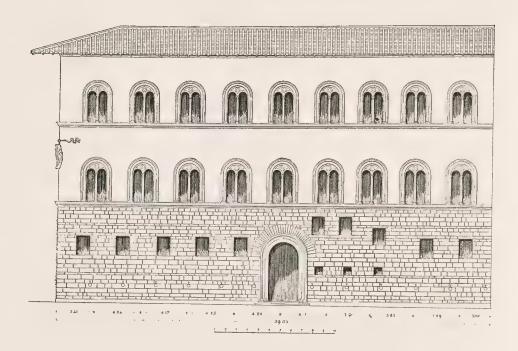
FLORENCE -S. MARIA DEL FIORE, CUPOLA

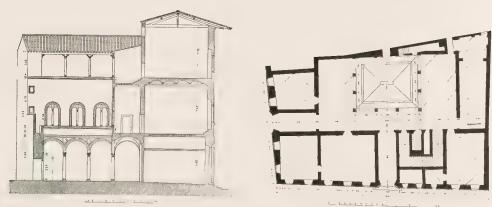


FLORENCE—LANTERN OF THE CUPOLA OF S. MARIA DEL FIORE

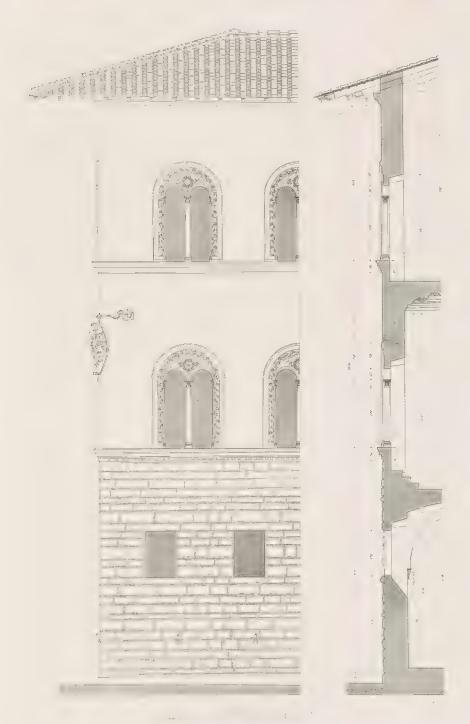


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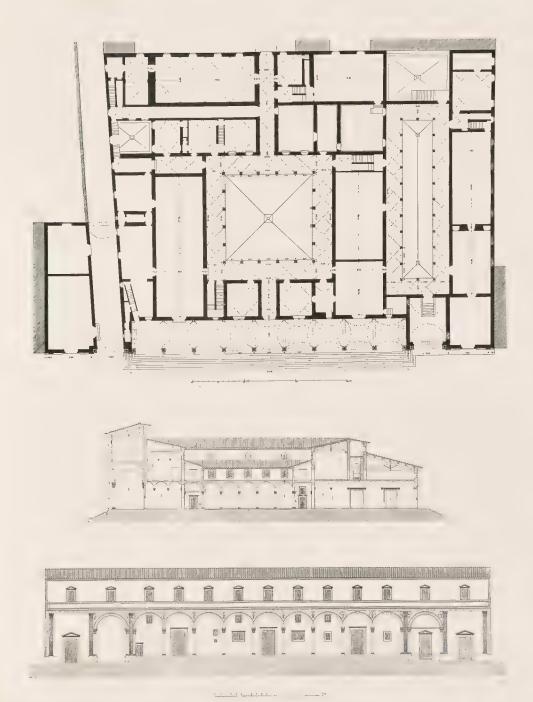


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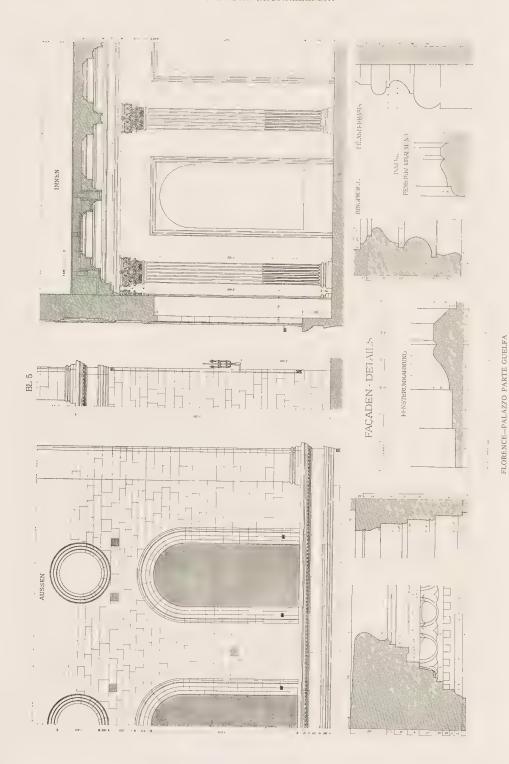


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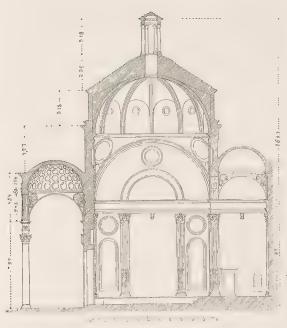
FLORENCE PALAZZO PAZZI



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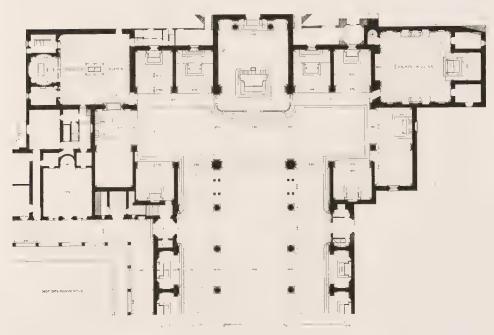


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FLORENCE—SAN LORENZO OLD SACRISTY

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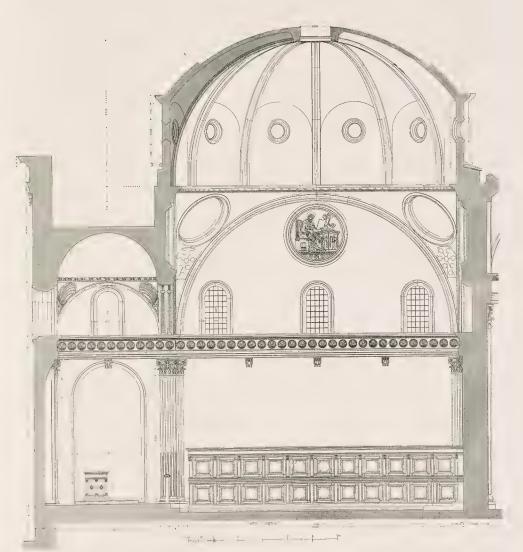
FLORENCE-SAN LORENZO



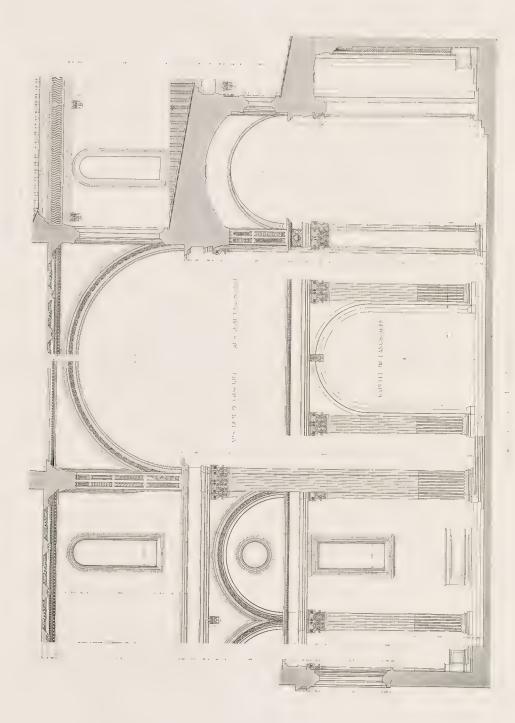
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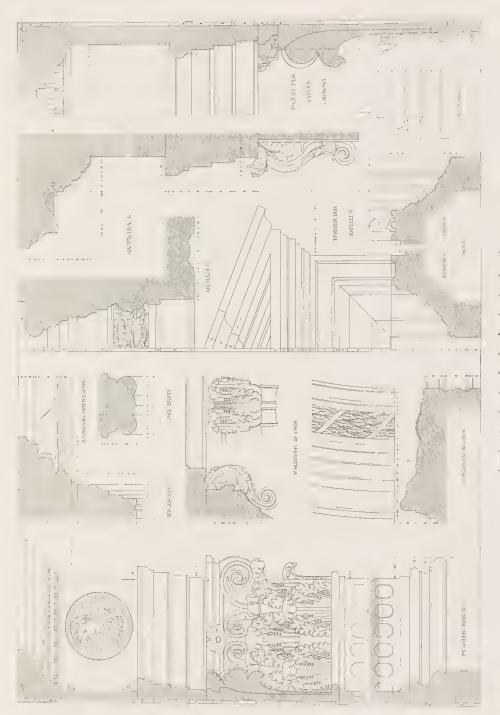


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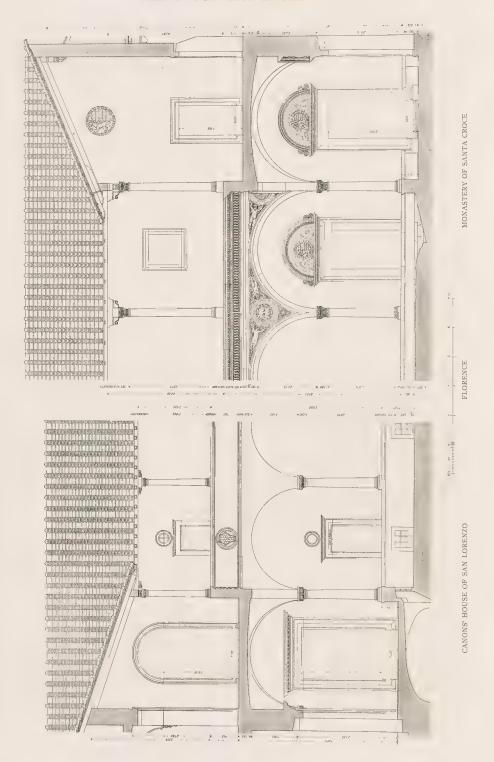


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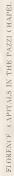
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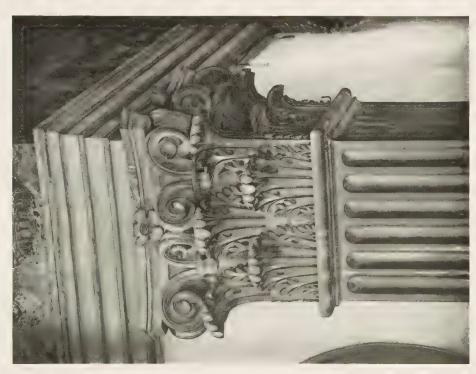


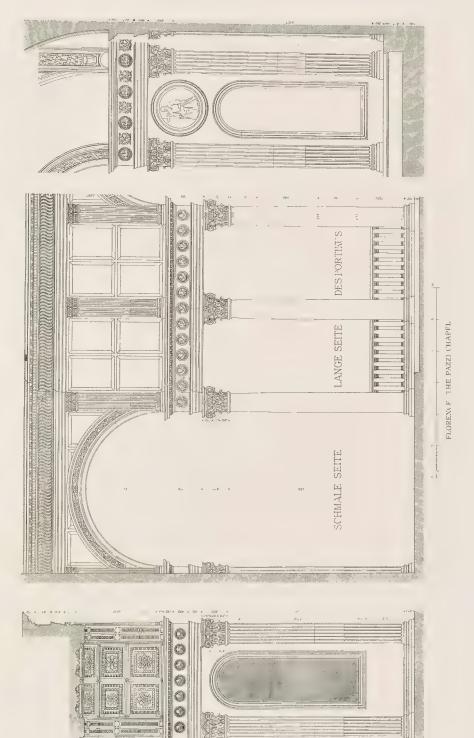


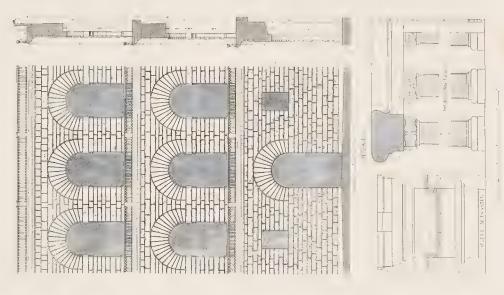
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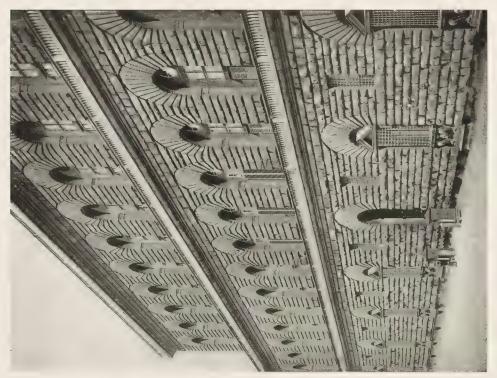


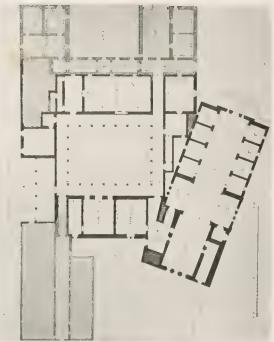












PLAN OF THE BADIA FIESOLANA



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BADIA FIESOLANA—GARDEN LOGGIA AND DETAILS (BUILT 1460 1461) BY BRUOSSO DI BENEDETTO

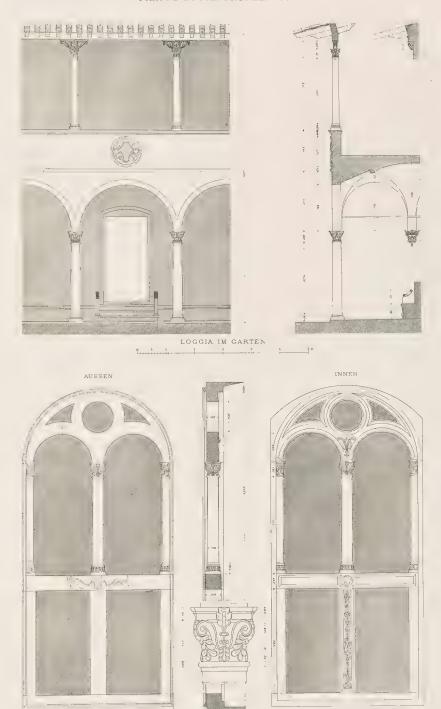


BADIA FIESOLANA, NEAR FLORENCE



BADIA FIESOLANA—NEAR FLORENCE

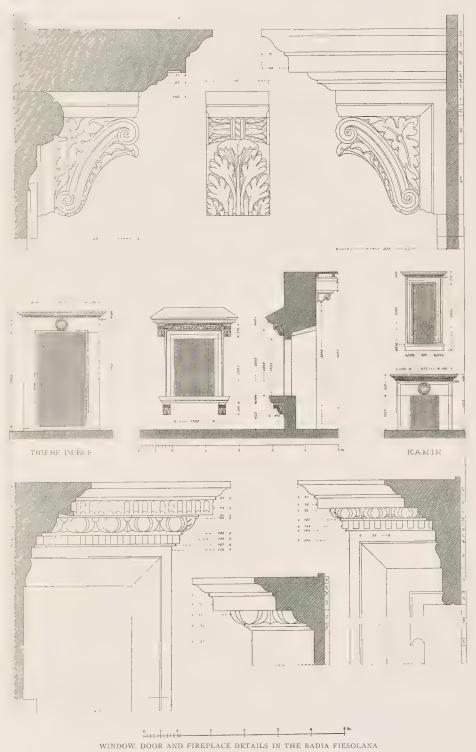
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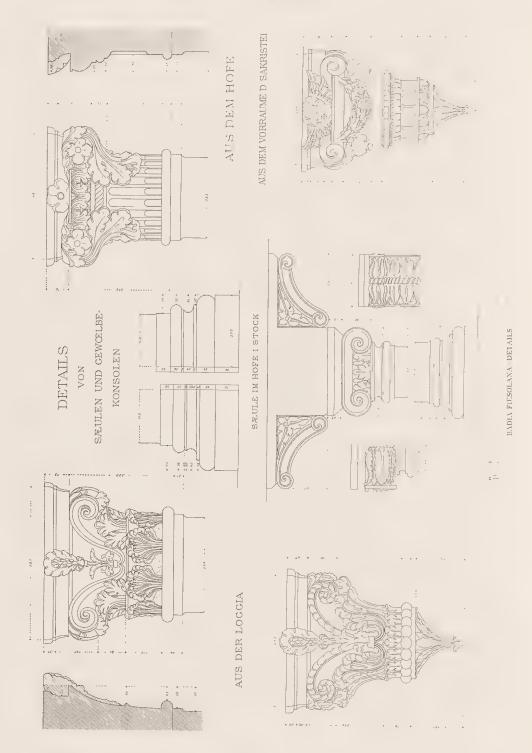


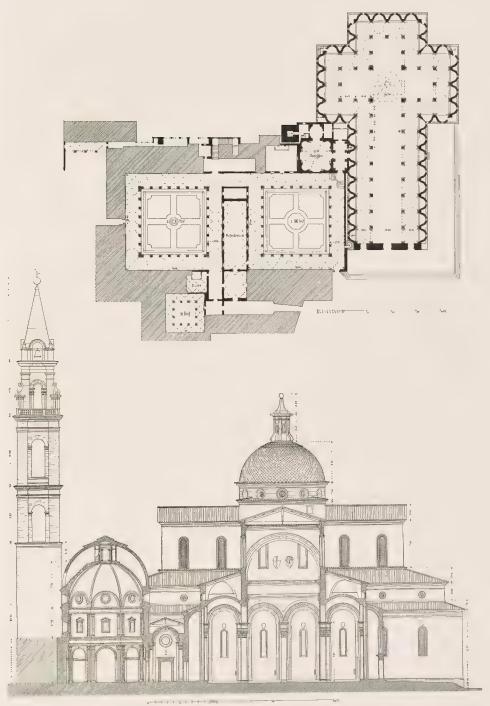
BADIA FIESOLANA NEAR FLORENCE



FILIPPO DI SER BRUNELLESCHI







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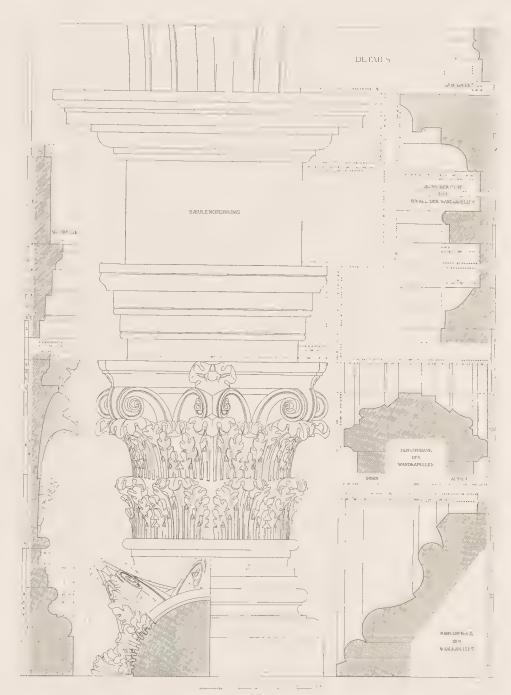


FLORENCE—CHURCH OF SANTO SPIRITO



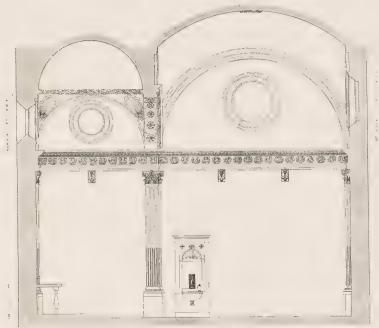
FLORENCE—FAÇADE AND CUPOLA OF THE CHURCH OF SANTO SPIRITO

FILIPPO DI SER BRUNELLESCHI

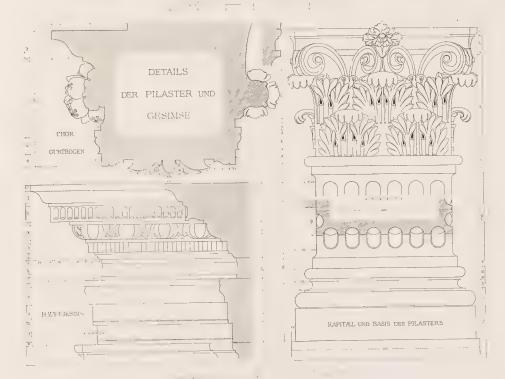


FLORENCE THE CHURCH OF SANTO SPIRITO

SCHOOL OF BRUNELLESCHI

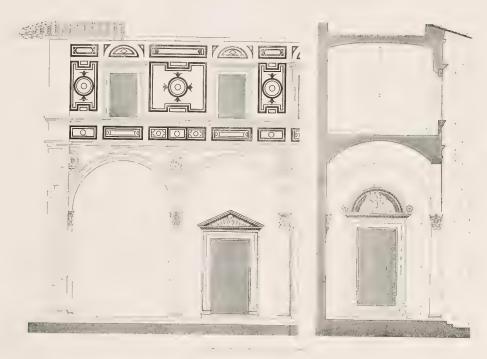


I ÆNGENSCHNIT'I



FLORENCE SACRISTY SANTA FELICITÀ

SCHOOL OF BRUNELLESCHI





FLORENCE-LOGGIA OF SAN PAOLO

PART II

Pages 33 - 60

The Work of

MICHELOZZO DI BARTOLOMMEO, 1396-1472

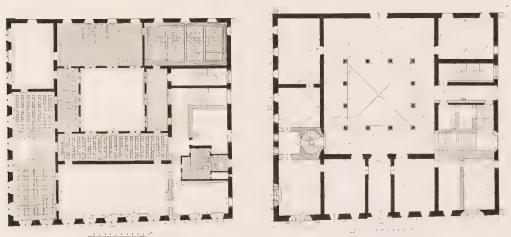
DONATO DI NICOLO DI BETTO BARDI (called Donatello), 1382-1466

JACOPO DELLA QUERZIA (called Giacomo della Fonte di Siena), 1374-1438

ANDREA DI LAZZARO CAVALCANTI (called Il Buggiano), 1412-1462







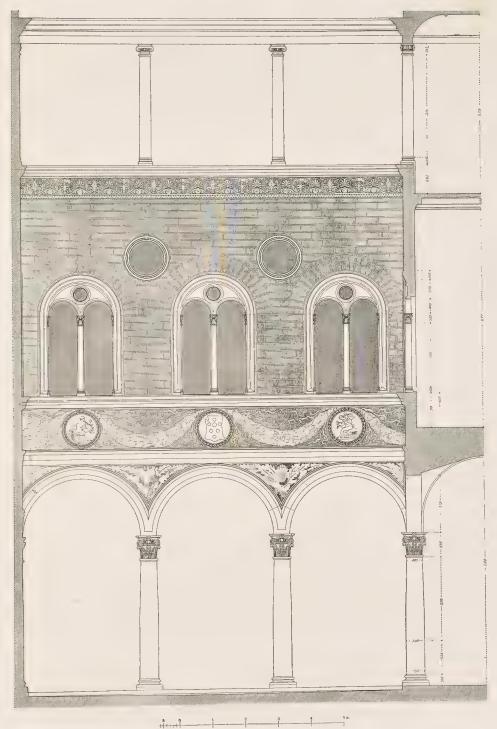


FLORENCE—PALAZZO MEDICI-RICCARDI, NOW THE PREFECTURE

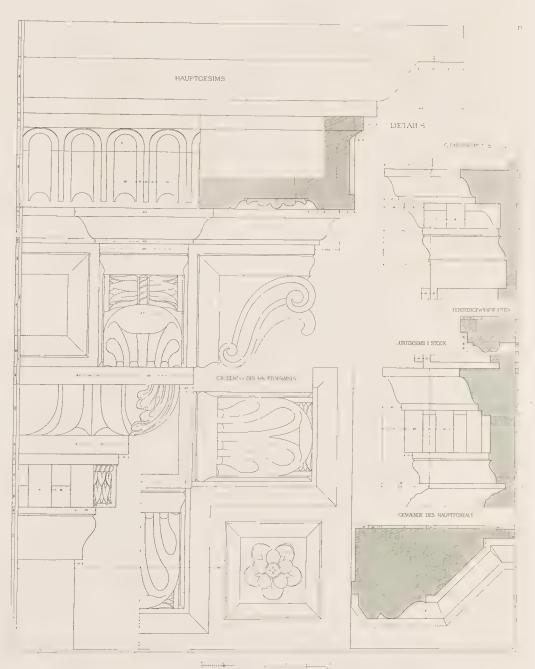


FLORFNCE—COURT IN THE PALAZZO MEDICI-RICCARDI

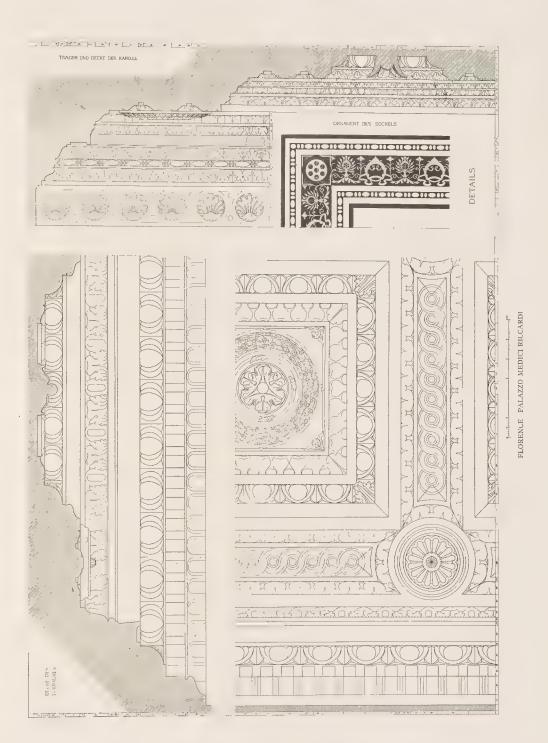




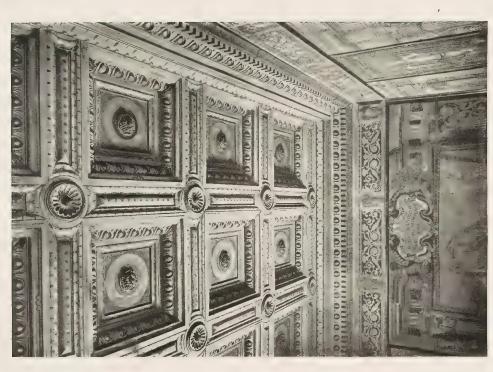
FLORENCE—THE PALAZZO MEDICI-RICCARDI



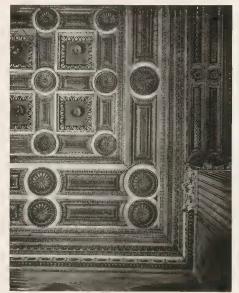
FLORENCE PALAZZO MEDICI-RICCARDI

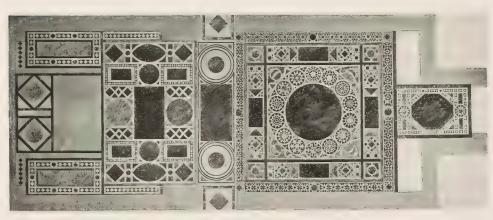


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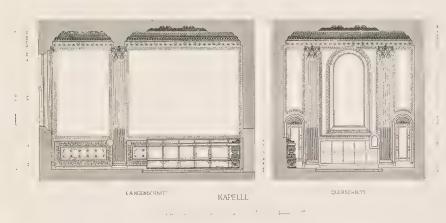




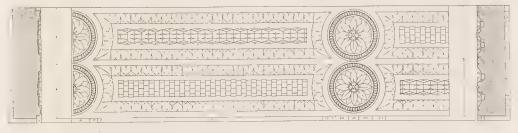




FLORENCE PALAZZO MEDICI RICCARDI PAVEMENT OF THE CHAPEL



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FLORENCE—PALAZZO MEDICI-RICCARDI—CHAPEL DETAILS



FLORENCE—PALAZZO VECCHIO, COURT SHOWING STUCCO OF THE 16TH CENTURY



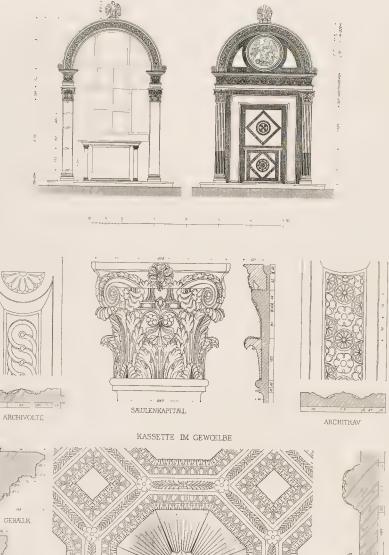
FLORENCE—THE SALA DE DUGENTO IN THE PALAZZO VECCHIO
THE DOOR IS BY G. DI B. D'AGNOLO



FLORENCE, THE AUDIENCE CHAMBER IN THE PALAZZO VECCHIO THE DOOR ON THE LEFT IS BY MAINO, THE ONE ON THE RIGHT BY G. DAGNOLO



FLORENCE—THE CHAPEL OF THE CRUCIFIX IN THE BASILICA S. MINIATO



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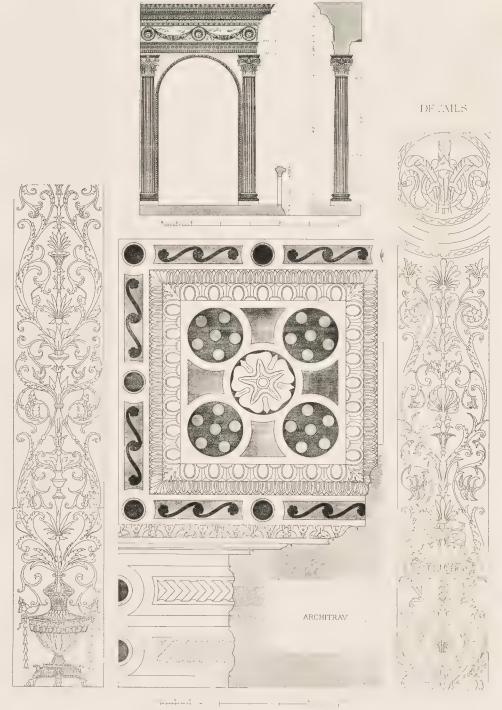
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FLORENCE—THE CHAPEL OF THE CROCIFESSO IN THE BASILICA S. MINIATO



FLORENCE CHAPEL OF THE SS. ANNUNZIATA



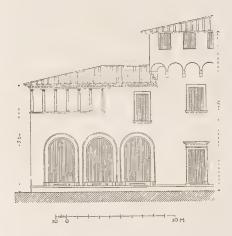
FLORENCE—CHAPEL OF SS. ANNUNZIATA

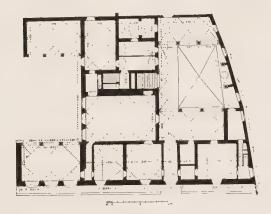


MICHELOZZO DI BARTOLOMMEO AND DONATELLO

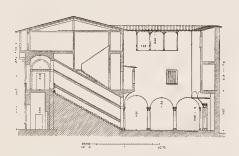


PRATO—OUTDOOR PULPIT IN THE DUOMO

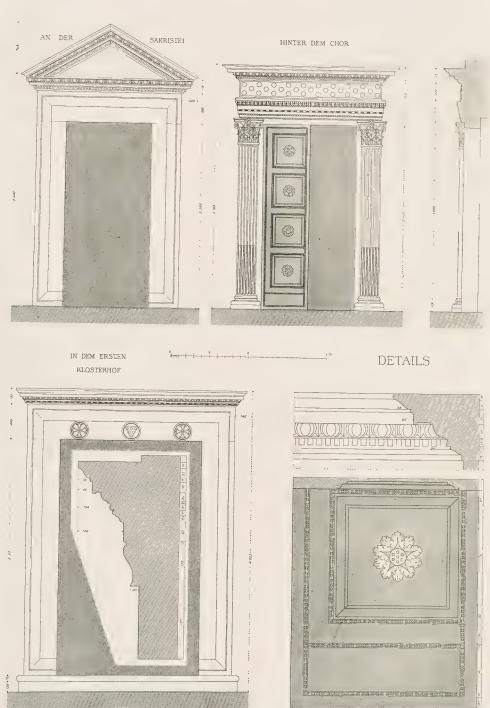




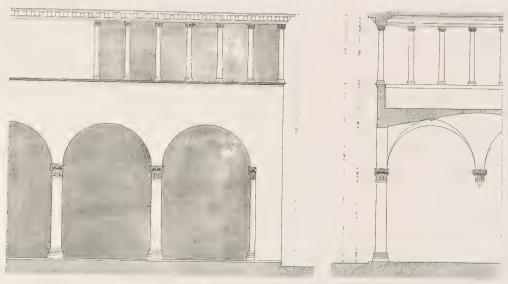




FLORENCE—PLANS AND SECTIONS OF THE VILLA CAREGGI



FLORENCE DOOR DETAILS OF THE CONVENT DI S. MARCO



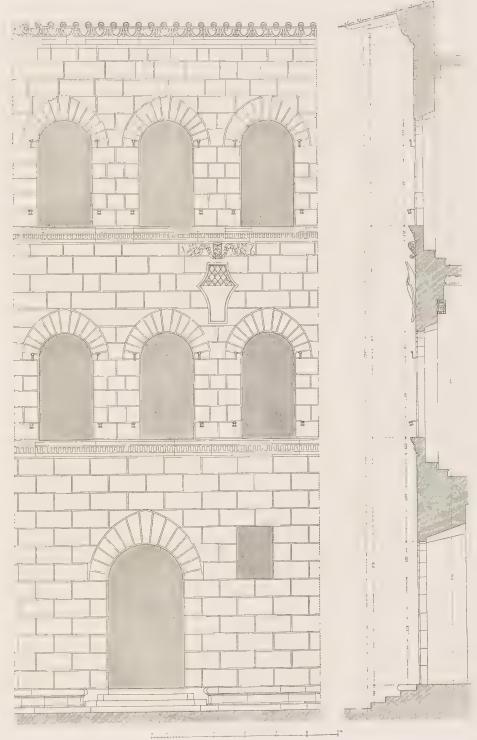
GARTENLOGGIA DER VILLA CARECGI BEL FLORENZ



FLORENCE—THE CHURCH OF S. ANNUNZIATA GARDEN, LOGGIA AND PORTICO



FLORENCE COURT IN THE PALAZZO CANIGIANI, VIA DE' BARDI



FLORENCE-THE PALAZZO ANTINORI



FLORENCE—THE ANNUNCIATION IN THE CHURCH OF SANTA CROCF



FLORENCE—THE TABERNACLE OF THE MERCANZIA

JACOPO DELLA QUERCIA



SIENA -BAPTISMAL FONT IN S. GIOVANNI



AREZZO MAIN ALTAR IN THE CHURCH OF S MARIA DELLA GRAZIA

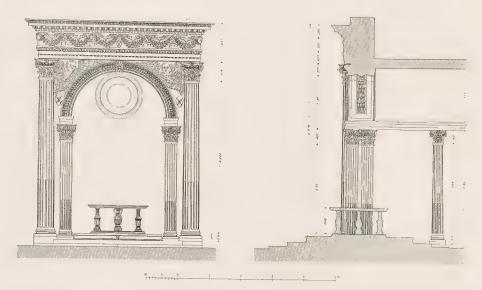


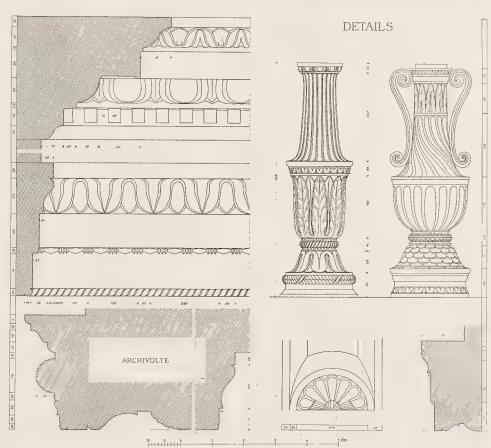
FLORENCE—SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT OF PIERO DI COSIMO DE' MEDICI IN THE OLD SACRISTY OF S LORENZO



PESCIA THE CARDINI CHAPEL IN THE CHURCH OF S. FRANCESCO

ANDREA DI LAZZARO CAVALCANTI





PESCIA—CARDINI CHAPEL IN THE CHURCH OF SAN FRANCESCO

ANDREA DI LAZZARO CAVALCANTI



HAUPTANSICH1



PESCIA-THE CHURCH OF S. PIERO (MADONNA DELLA PIAZZA)

ANDREA DI LAZZARO CAVALCANTI



FLORENCE—BALCONY IN MARIA DEL FIORE BY DONATELLO



PESCIA—S. PIERO (MADONNA DELLA PIAZZA)



PESCIA—IN THE CARDINI CHAPEL

PART III

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BERNARDO DI MATTEO GAMBARELLI (called Rossellino), 1409-1463

ANTONIO DI MATTEO GAMBARELLI (called Rossellino), 1427-1479

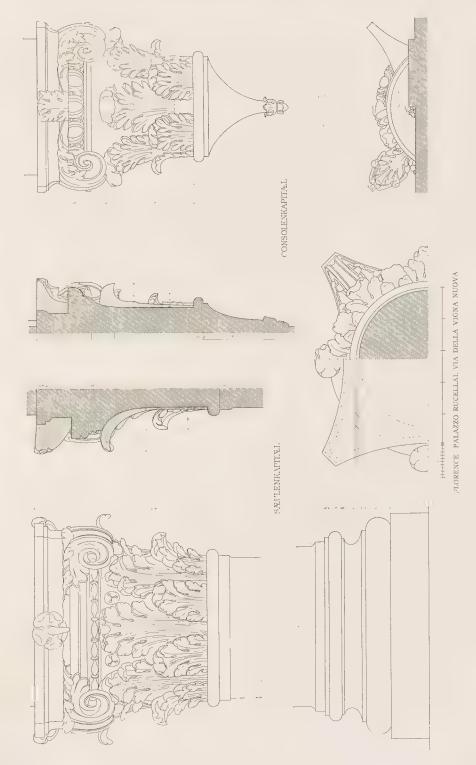


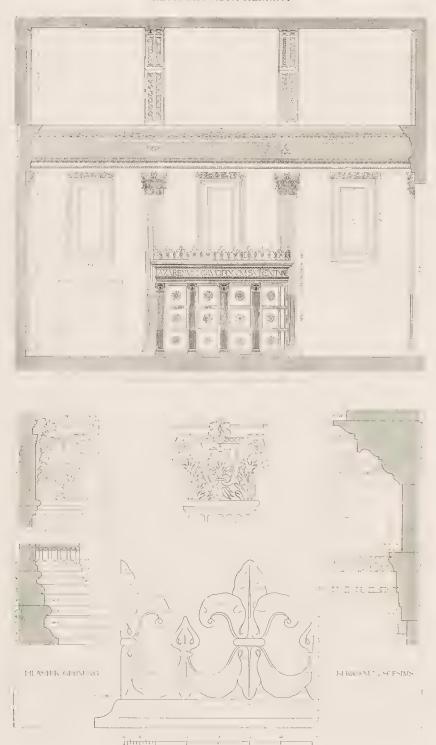


FLORENCE—PALAZZO RUCELLAI, VIA DELLA VIGNA NUOVA

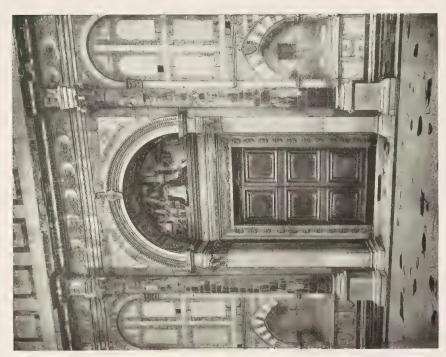


FLORENCE -PALAZZO RUCELLAI, VIA DELLA VIGNA NUOVA





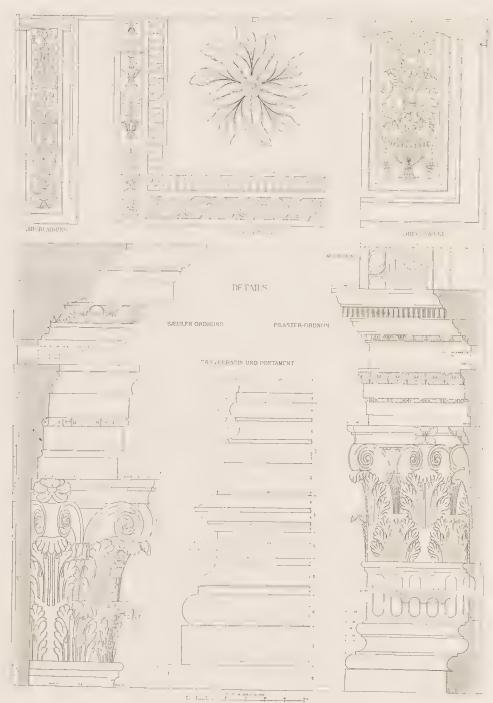
FLORENCE-THE CHAPEL OF RUCCELLAI, CALLED DEL SANTO SEPOLCRO



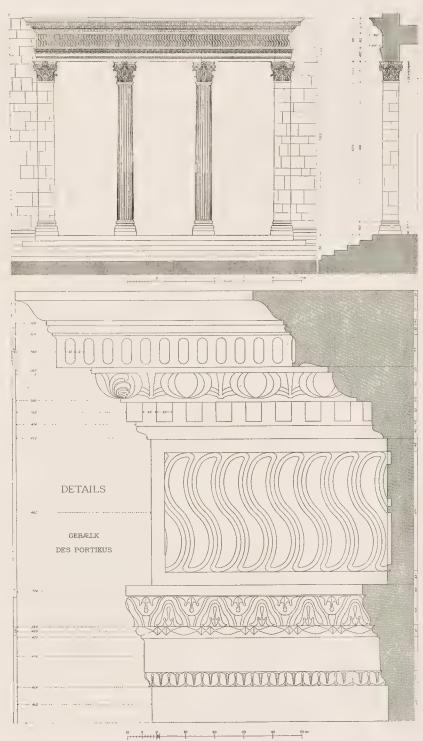
MAIN ENTRANCE OF S MARIA NOVELLA



FLORENCE S MARIA NOVELLA



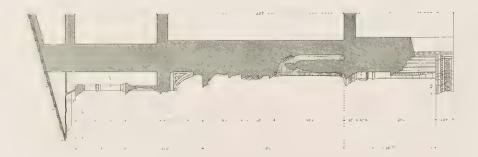
FLORENCE DETAILS OF MAIN ENTRANCE OF S. MARIA NOVELLA

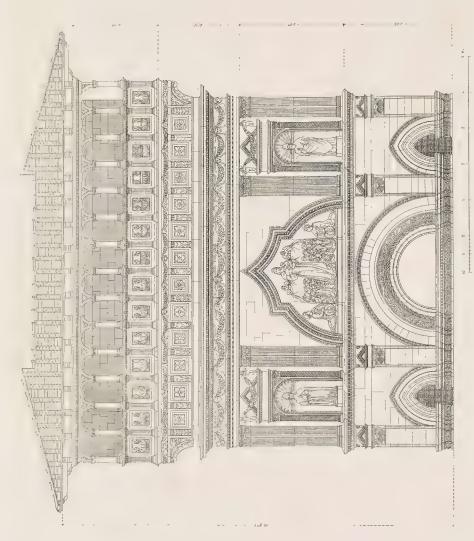


FLORENCE—PORTICO IN PIAZZA DI SAN PANCRAZZIO



AREZZO—PALAZZO DELLA FRATERNITÀ

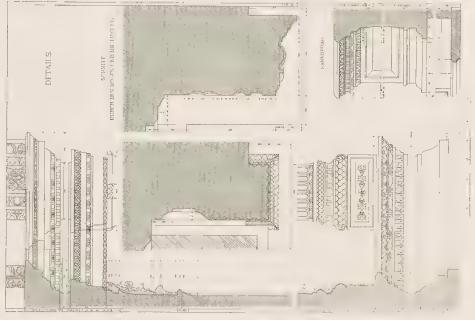




AREZZO—PALAZZO DELLA FRATERNITÀ DEI LAICI

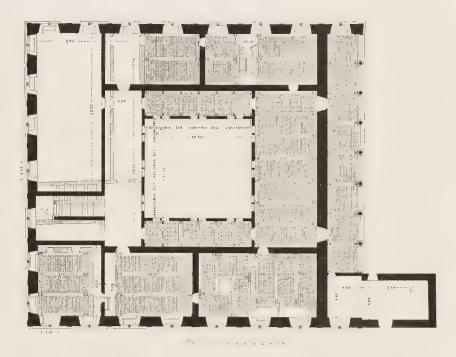


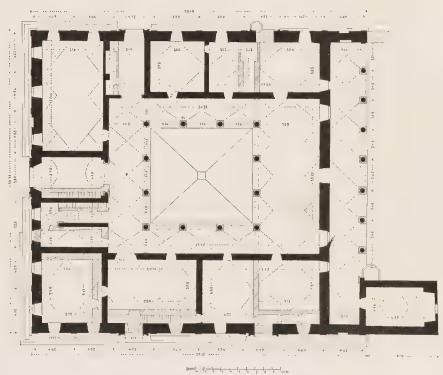








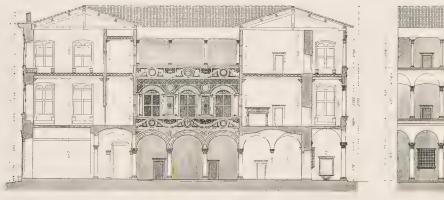




PIENZA—FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS OF THE PALAZZO PICCOLOMINI



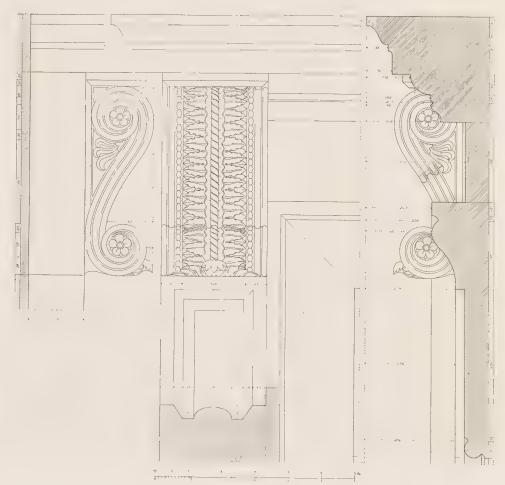
PIENZA-PALAZZO PICCOLOMINI-GARDEN LOGGIA



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LOGGIA IM GARTEN



PIENZA-PALAZZO PICCOLOMINI-DETAILS OF THE MAIN PORTAL



WELL HEAD



CAPITAL OF WELL JEAD



CAPITAL OF GARDEN LOGGIA

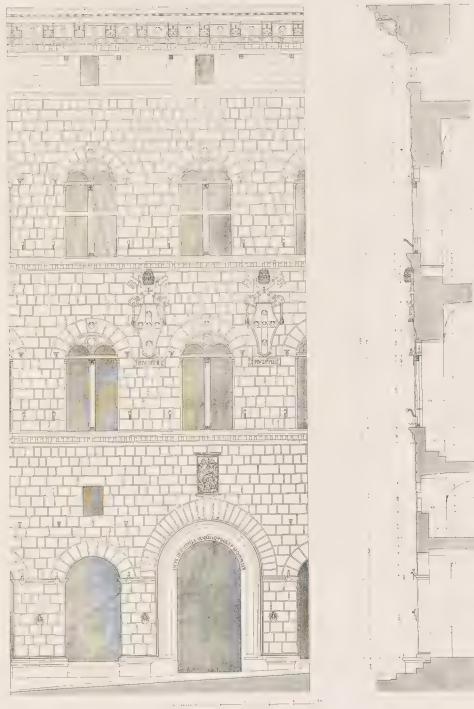


PIENZA-PALAZZO PICCOLOMINI

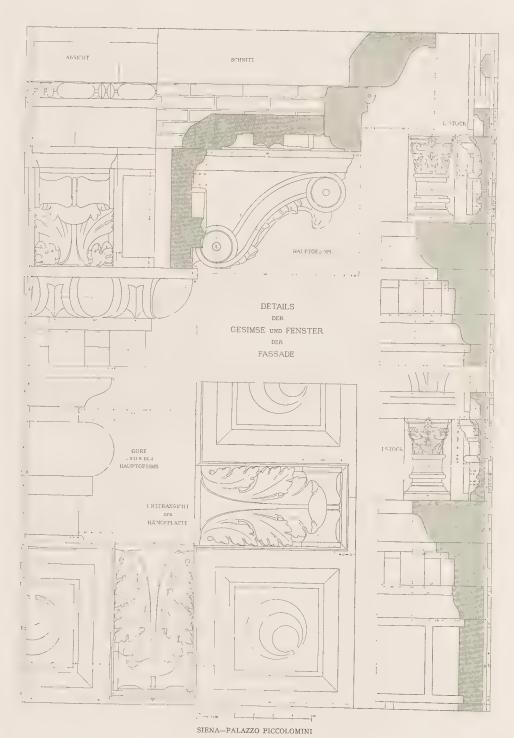
CAPITAL IN COURT



PIENZA-PALAZZO PICCOLOMINI



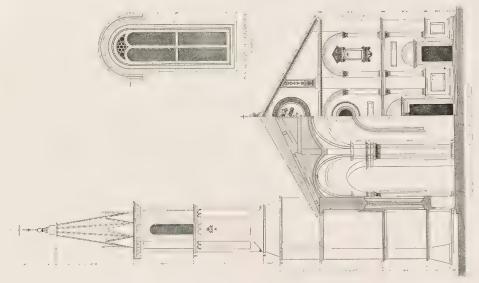
SILNA PA, AZZO PICCOLOMINI



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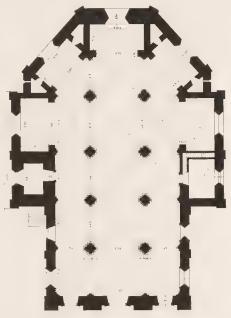
PIENZA—FAÇADE OF THE CATHEDRAL



BERNARDO DI MATTEO GAMBERELLI -CALLED ROSSELLINO



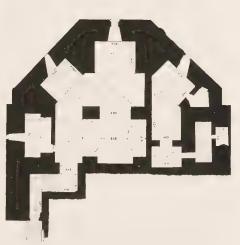
PIENZA—INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL



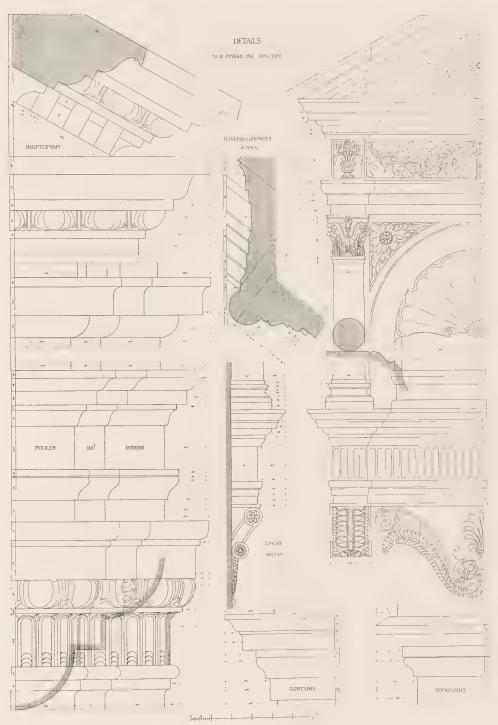
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PIENZA-BAPTISMAL FONT IN THE CATHEDRAL



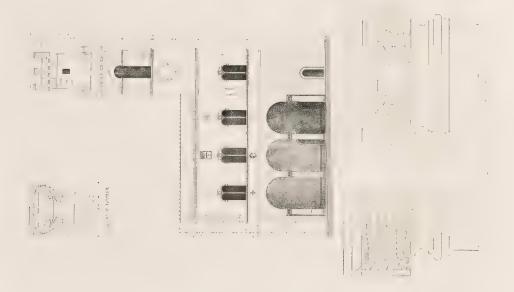
PIENZA-PLANS OF THE CATHEDRAL



PIENZA-EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE CATHEDRAL



PIENZA PALAZZO DEL COMMUNE

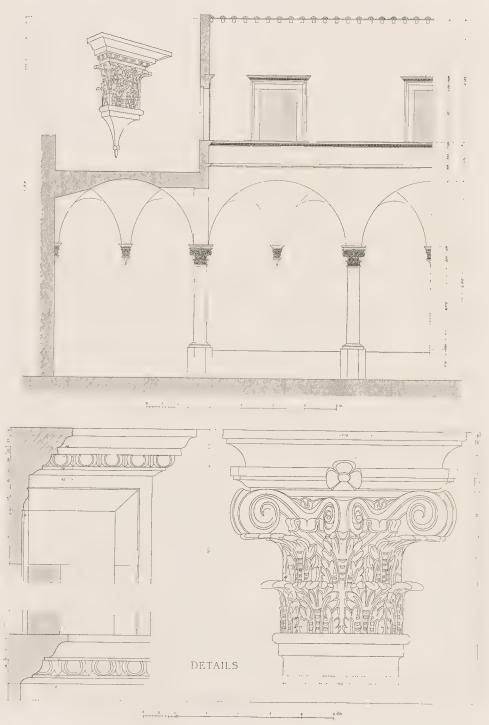




FLORENCE -COURTY ARD IN THE PALAZZO RUCELLAI



PIENZA COURTYARD IN THE PALAZZO PICCOLOMINI



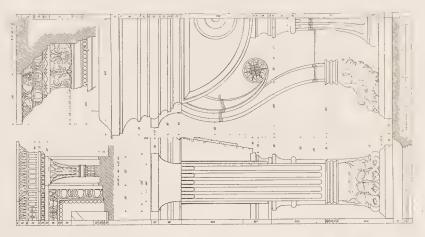
AREZZO COURTYARD OF THE PALAZZO DELLA DOGANA

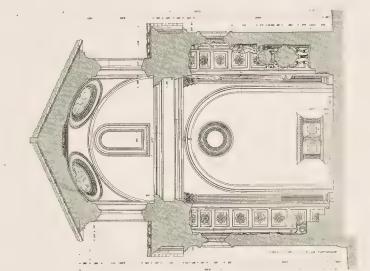
SCHOOL OF BERNARDO ROSSELLINO



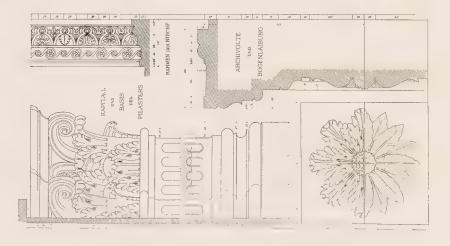
MONTEPULCIANO—CHURCH OF S. AGOSTINO

ANTONIO ROSSELLINO





F. ORENCE, THE CHAPPL DEL CARDINALE D. PORTOGALLO



PART IV

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The Work of

DESIDERIO DA SETTIGNANO, 1428-1464

GIULIANO DA MAJANO, 1432-1490

BENEDETTO DA MAJANO, 1442-1497

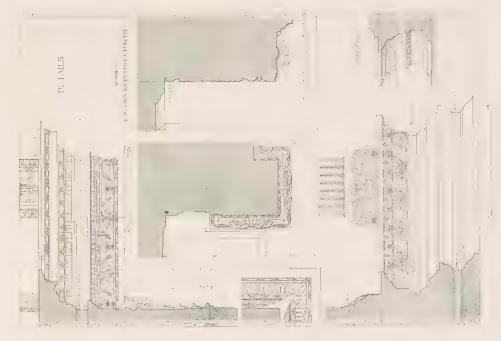
MINO DA FIESOLE, 1430-1484

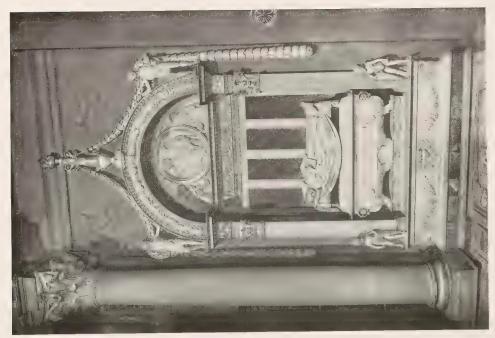
ANDREA SANSOVINO, 1460-1529

SIMONE DEL POLLAJUOLO (called Il Cronaca), 1457-1508



DESIDERIO DA SETTIGNANO





FLORENCE MONUMENT OF CARLO MARSUPPINI









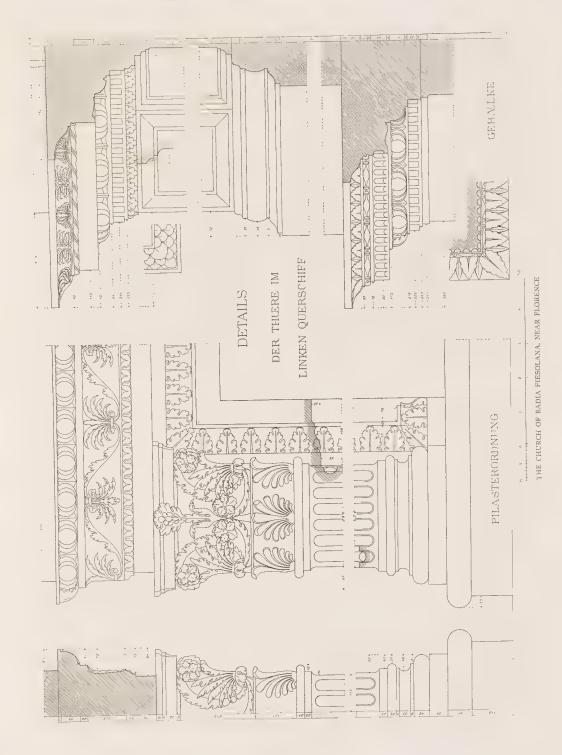


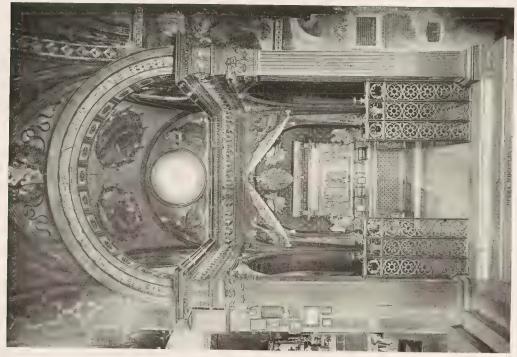


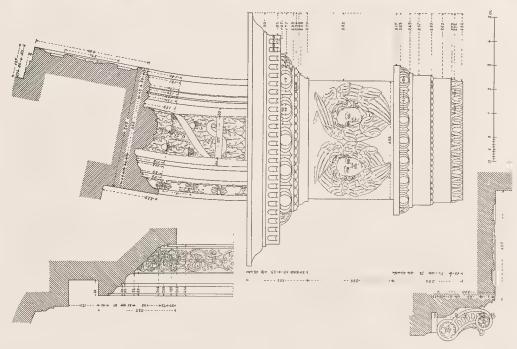




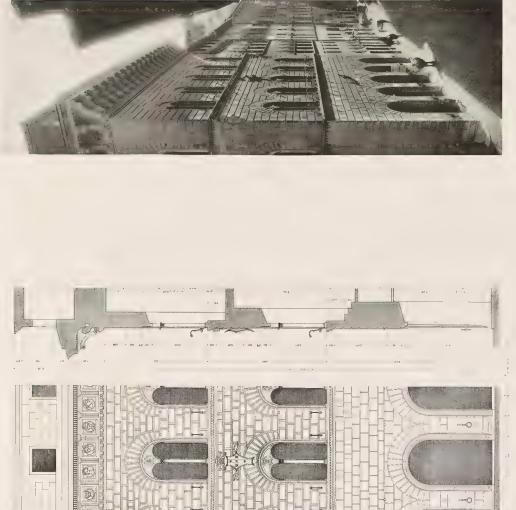
BADIA FIESOLANA, NEAR FLORENCE CULS-DE-LAMPE IN THE RFFECTORY







SAN GIMIGNANO DUOMO (COLLEGIATO) AFTER RESTORATION



SIENA PALAZZO SPANNOCCHI, OLD PART OF THE FAÇADE

GIULIANO DA MAJANO



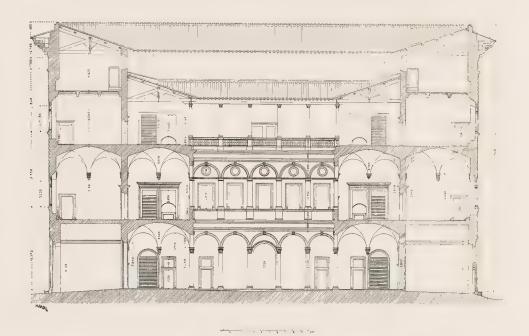


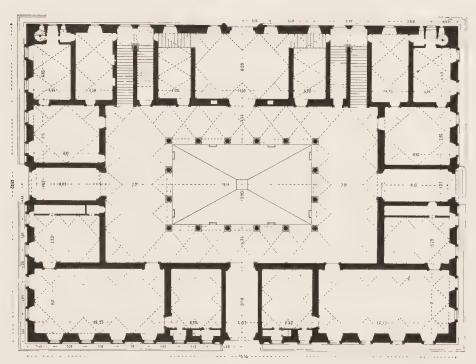


AREZZO-COURTYARD OF THE CONVENT OF S. FLORA AND S. LUCILLA

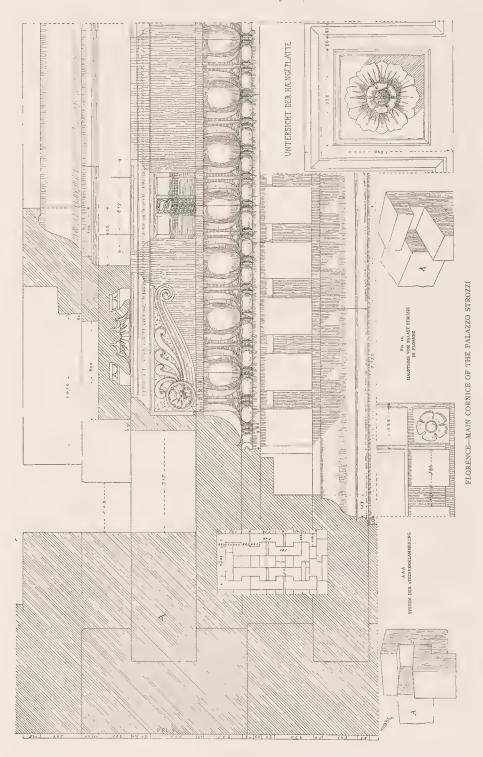


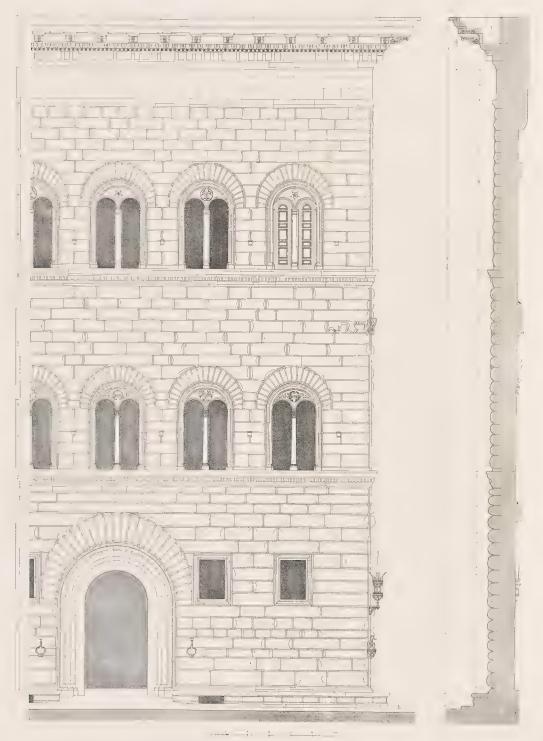
FLORENCE-PALAZZO STROZZI





FLORENCE—PALAZZO STROZZI





FLORENCE PALAZZO STROZZI













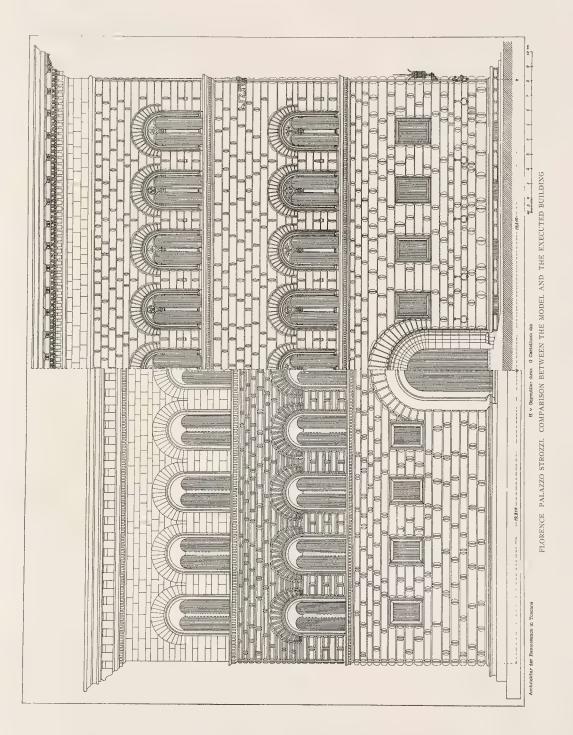


FLORENCE—CAPITALS FROM THE PALAZZO STROZZINO

GIULIANO DA MAJANO

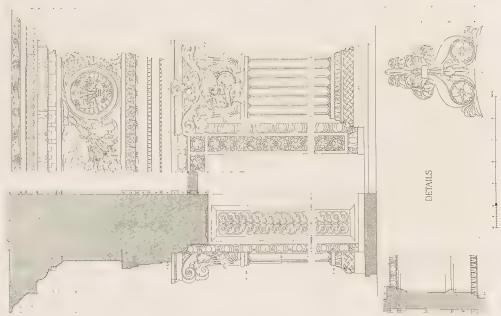


FLORENCE—CAPITALS FROM THE BADIA FIESOLANA AND PALAZZO PAZZI

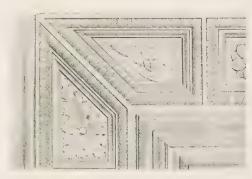


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FLORENCE DOOR IN THE SALA DEI GIGH IN THP PALAZZO VECCIUO





AREZZO-S. MARIA DELLA GRAZIA, DETAILS OF MAIN CORNICE



AREZZO FORE COURT OF S. MARIA DELLA GRAZIA







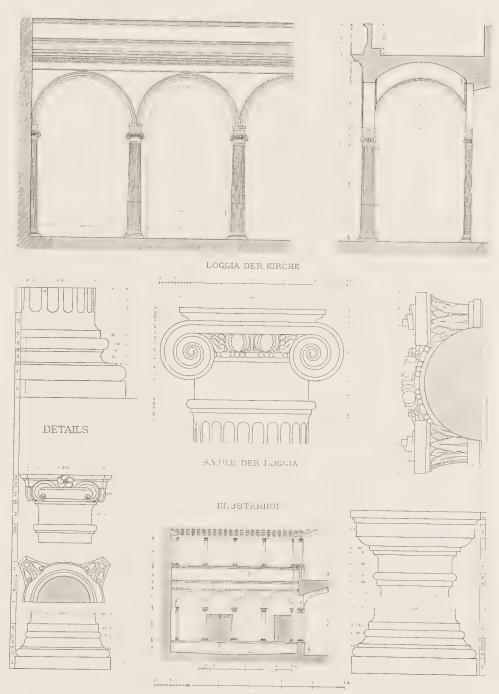
FLORENCE—PULPIT IN THE CHURCH OF SANTA CROCE AND MONUMENT TO THE COUNT UGO, IN THE CHURCH DELLA BADIA



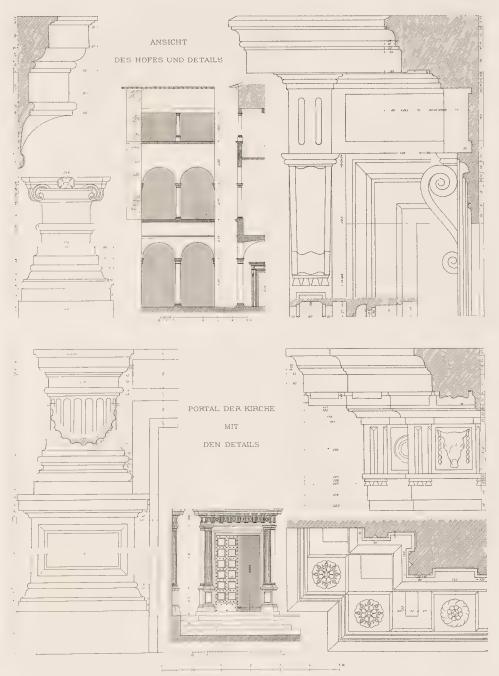
LOCGIA OF THE CLURCH



MONTE S. SAVINO—COURT IN CONVENT OF S. AGOSTINO



MONTE S. SAVINO—DETAILS OF THE CHURCH AND CONVENT OF S. AGOSTINO



MONTE S. SAVINO—COURT OF NO. 18 PIAZZA JALITA AND DOOR OF THE CHURCH OF S. GIOVANNI

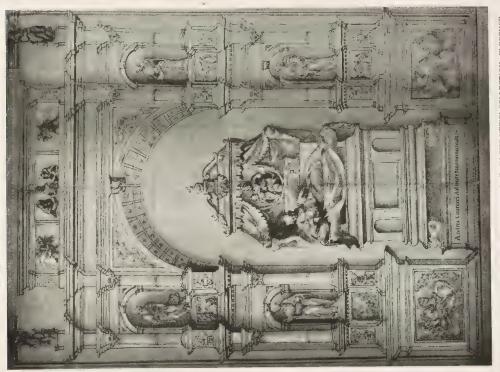




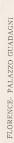
FLORENCE CAPITALS IN THE RECEPTION ROOM OF THE SACRISTY SANTO SPIRITO

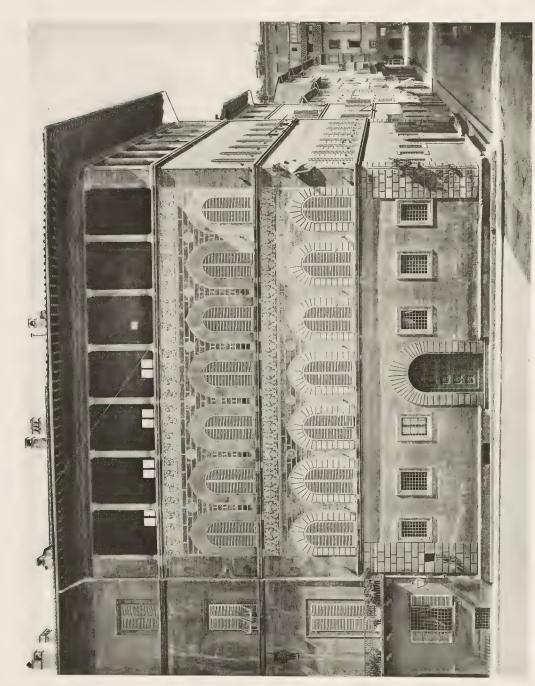


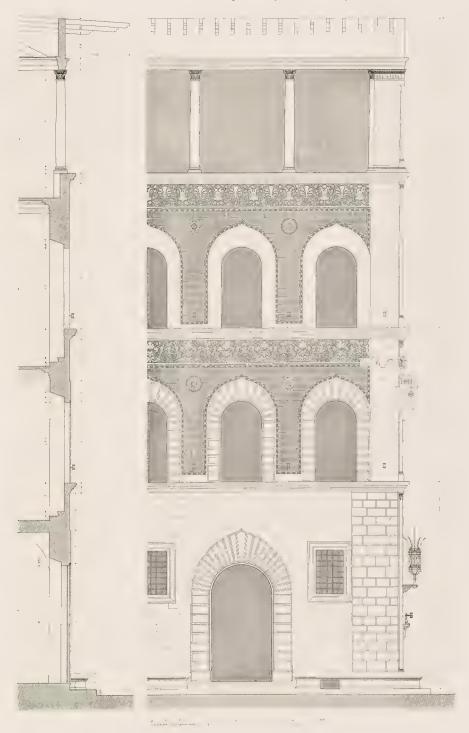
FLORENCE CHAPEL OF THE SACRAMENTO IN SANTO SPIRITO



FIRST DESIGN FOR S. MARIA DEL POPOLO, ROME—IN THE UFFIZI COLLECTION—FLORENCE

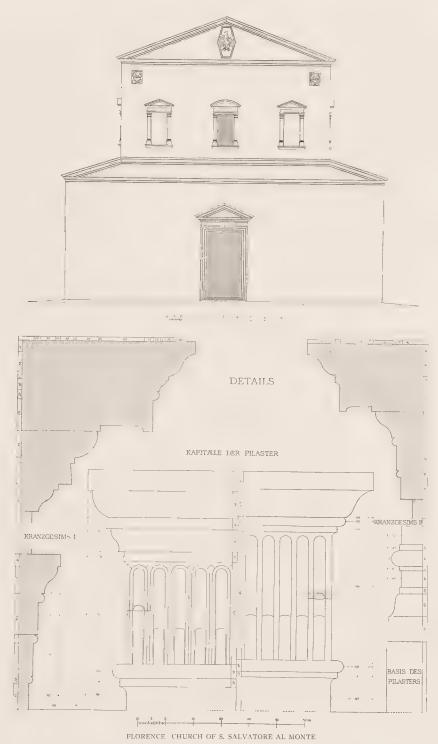






FLORENCE-PALAZZO GUADAGNI

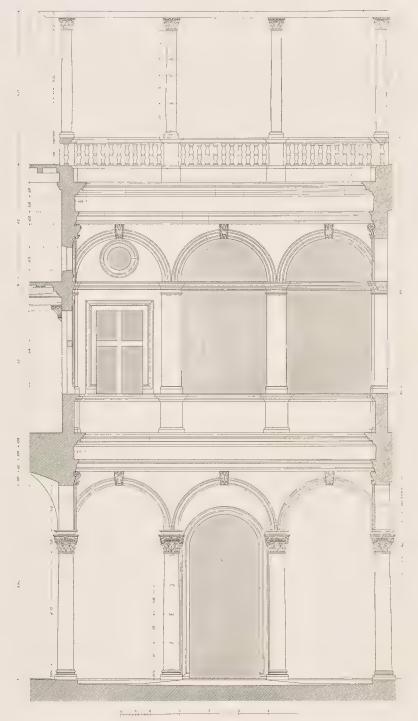
SIMONE DEL POLLAJUOLO (H. CRONACA)



SIMONE DEL POLLAJUOLO (IL CRONACA)



FLORENCE—DETAILS OF THE CHURCH OF S. SALVATORE AL MONTE



FLORENCE COURT OF THE PALAZZO STROZZI



FLORENCE COURT OF THE PALAZZO STROZZI













FLORENCE CULS-DE-LAMPE ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PALAZZO STROZZI

Part v

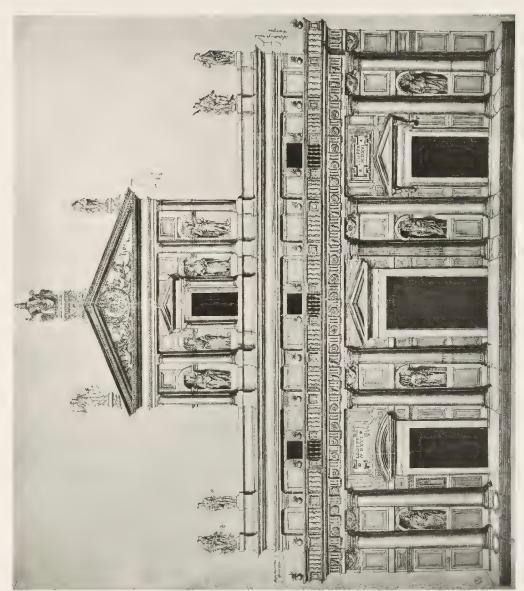
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The Work of

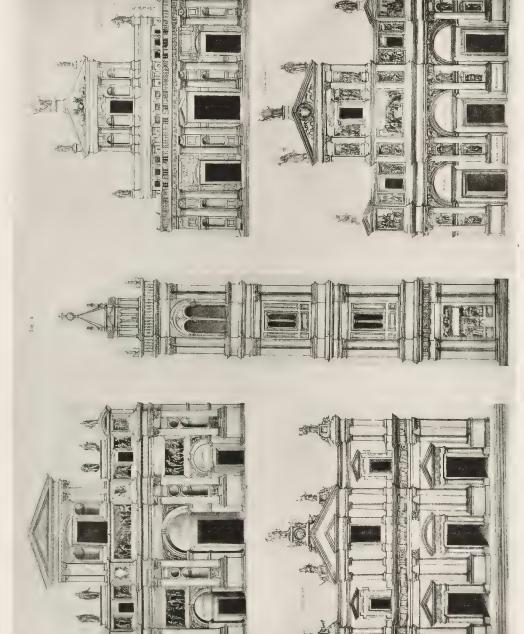
GIULIANO DA SANGALLO, 1464-1515

ANTONIO DA SANGALLO (called Il Vecchio), 1455-1534

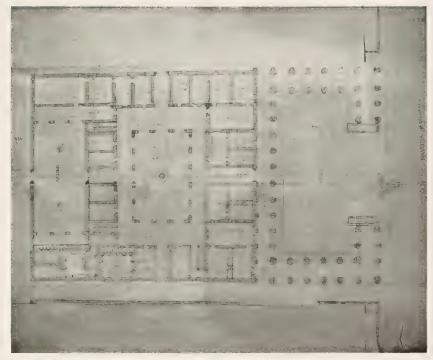


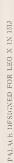


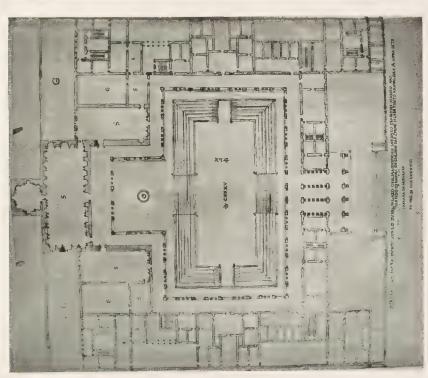
FLORENCE-DESIGN FOR THE FAÇADE OF S. LORENZO



FLORENCE-DESIGN FOR THE FACADE OF S. I ORENZO

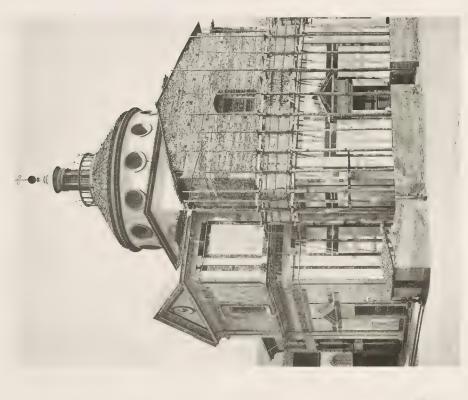


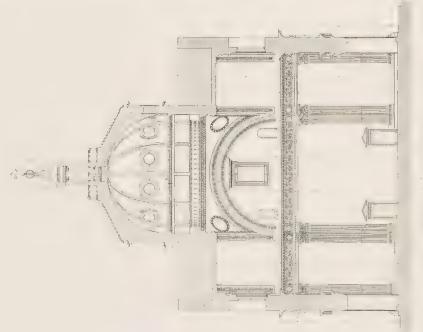


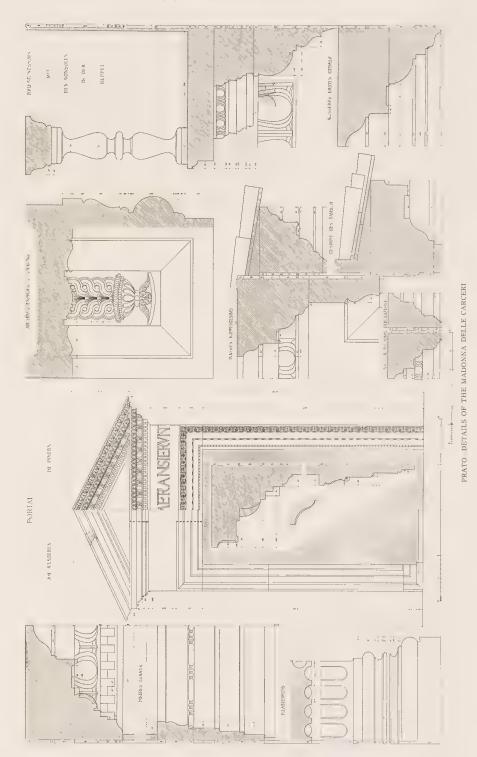


PLANS OF THE PALAZZI REALE AND PAPALI

DESIGNED FOR THE KING OF NAPLES IN 1488

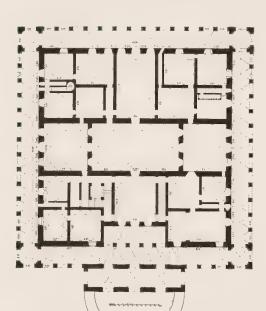


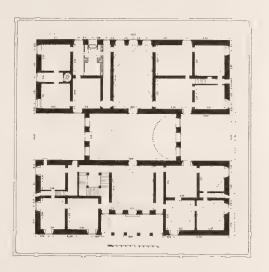












POGGIO A CAJANO, NEAR FLORENCE—VILLA REALE





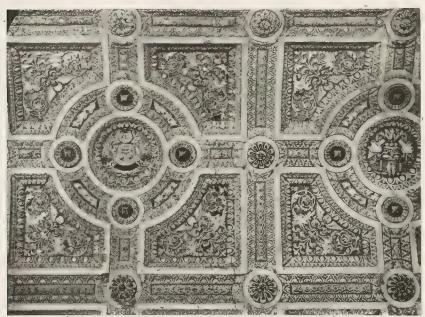
POGGIO A CAJANO, NEAR FLORENCE, VILLA REALE





POGGIO A CAJANO, NEAR FLORENCE—THE GRAND SALON IN THE VILLA REALE





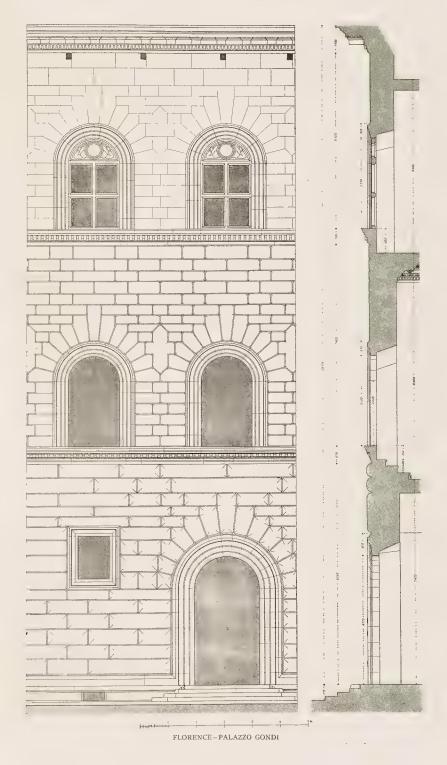
VILLA REALE



FLORENCE—THE PALAZZO GONDI



FLORENCE—COURT IN THE PALAZZO GONDI

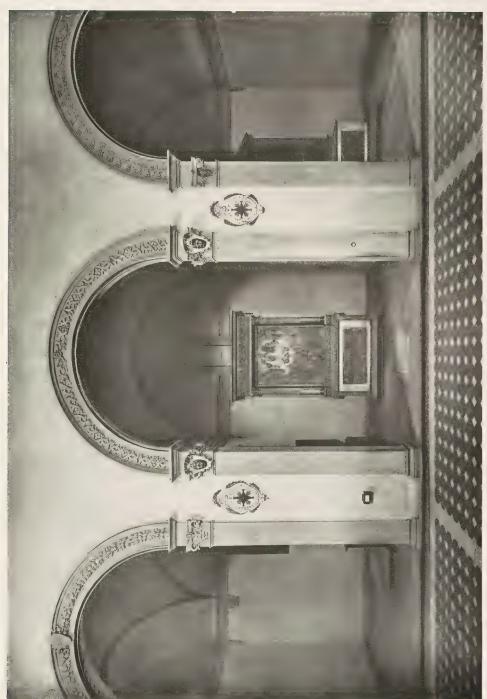




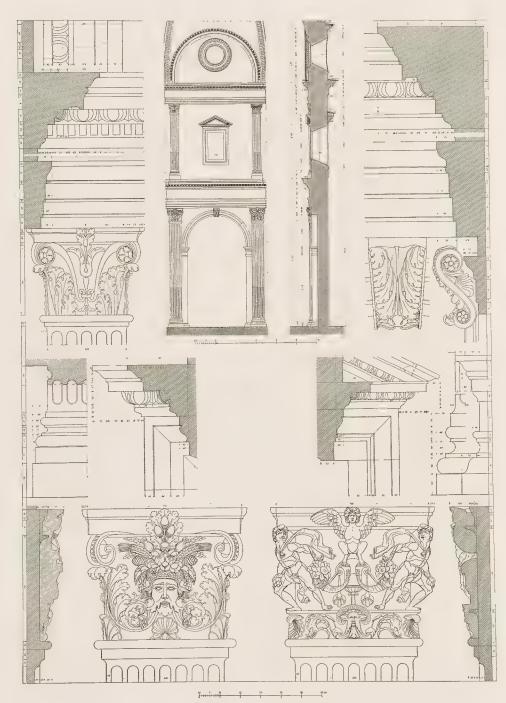


FLORENCE—PALAZZO GONDI

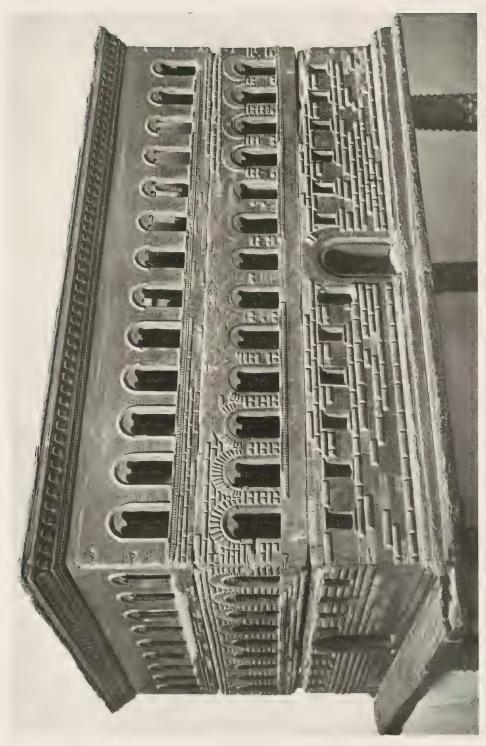




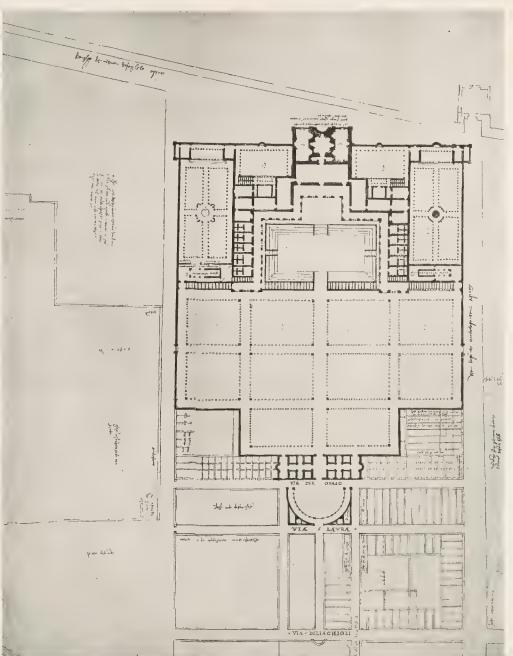
FLORENCE—CHURCH OF S. MARIA MADDALENA DE' PAZZI



FLORENCE—DETAILS OF THE SACRISTY DI SANTO SPIRITO. TWO CAPITALS BY SANSOVINO



FLORENCE ORIGINAL WOOD MODEL OF THE PALAZZO STROZZI



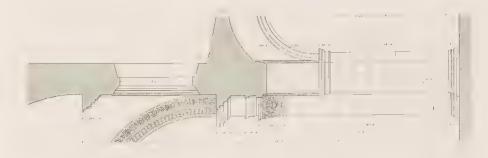
FLORENCE ORIGINAL PLAN FOR A MEDICI PALACE

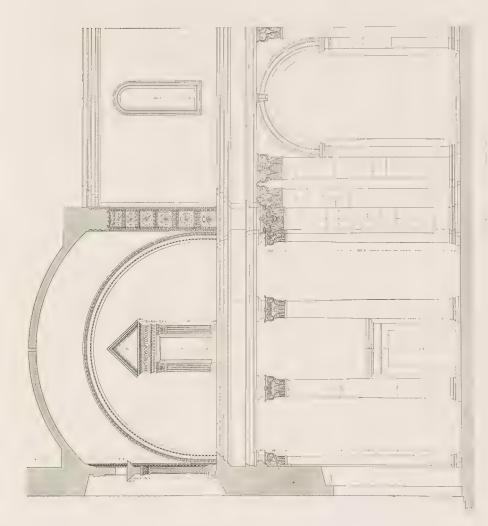


 ${\tt FLORENCE-LOGGIA~IN~THE~PLAZA~DELL'~ANNUNZIATA~OPPOSITE~THE~HOSPITAL~OF~THE~INNOCENTI}$



AREZZO—THE CHURCH OF S. ANNUNZIATA



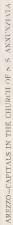


DFTAILS OF S. ANNUNZIATA



L'LORENCE-PALAZZO STROZZI. EXECUTED BY IL CRONACA







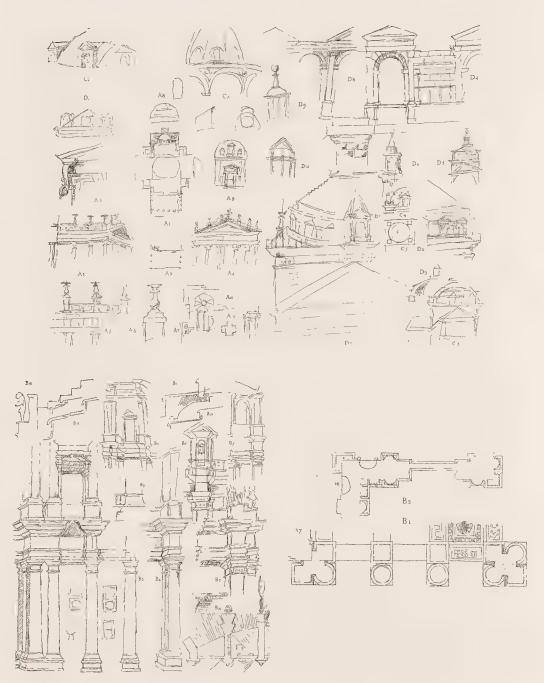


MONTEPULCIANO—THE CHURCH OF THE MADONNA OF S. BIAGIO

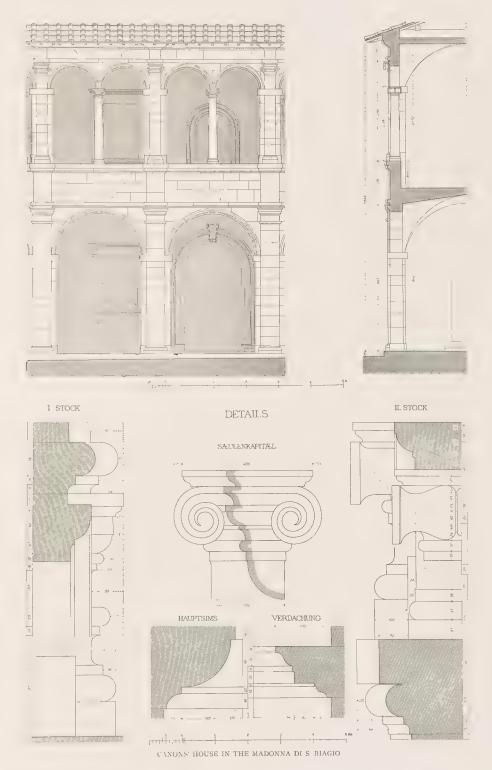


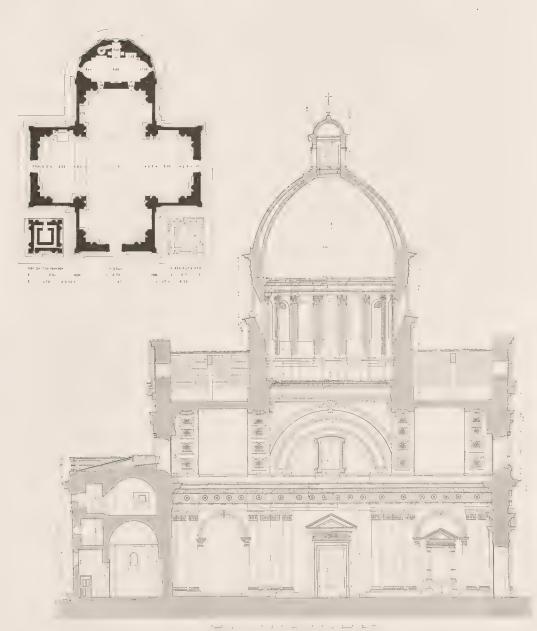
MOTEPULCIANO—MADONNA DI S. BIAGIO

ANTONIO DA SANGALLO

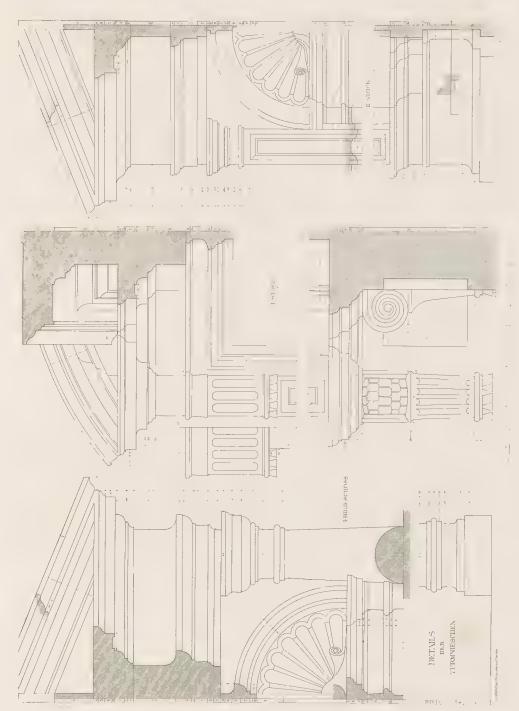


ORIGINAL STUDIES FOR THE MADONNA DI S. BIAGIO





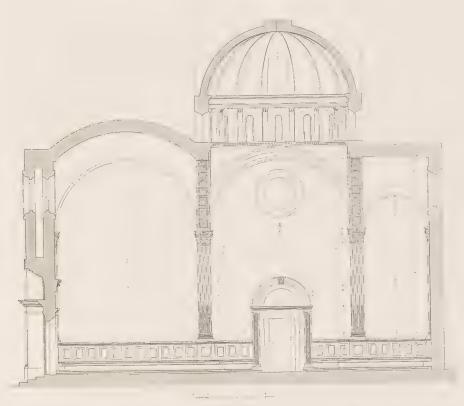
MADONNA DI S. BIAGIO



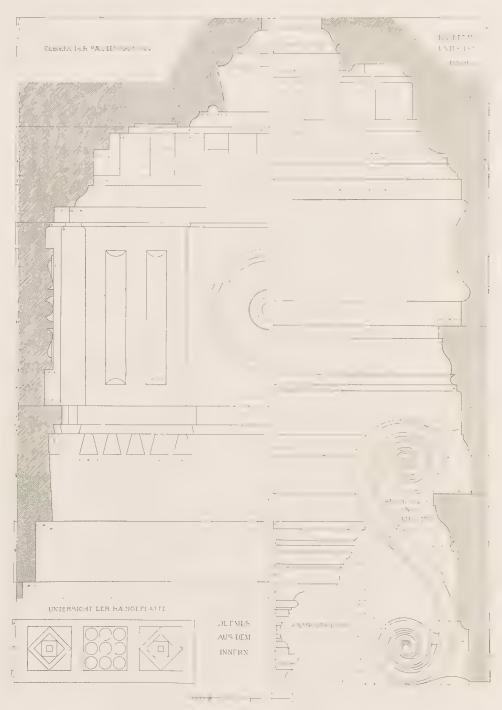
MONTEPULCIANO DETAILS IN THE MADONNA DI S. BIAGIO



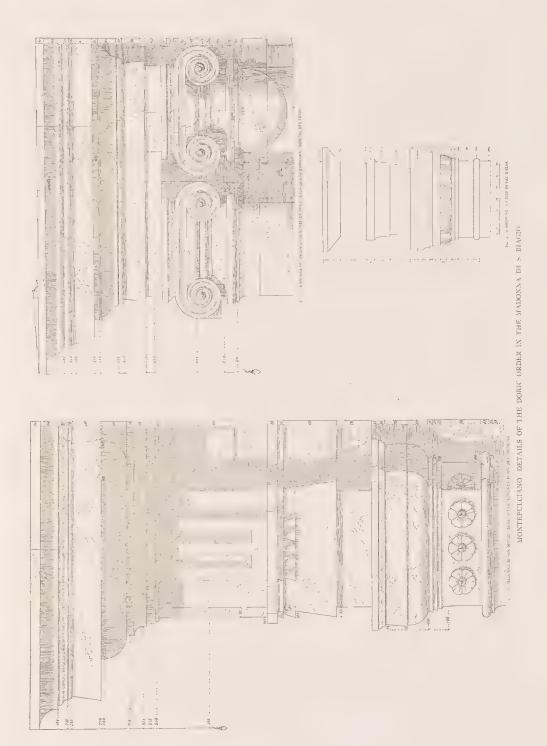
MONTEPULCIANO MADONNA DI S BIAGIO





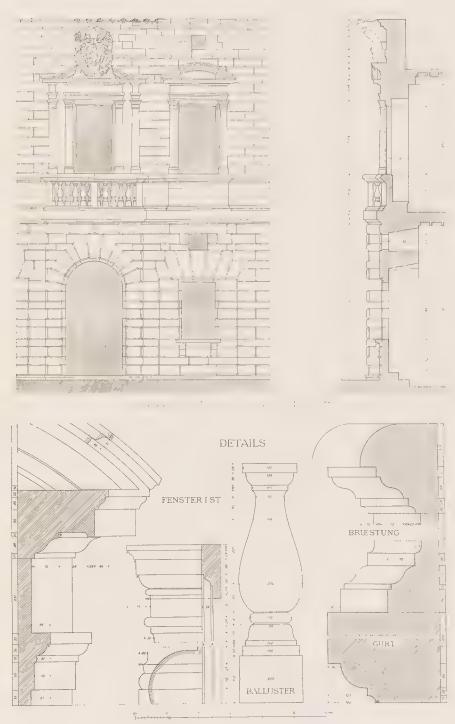


MONTEPULC ANO-INTERIOR DETAILS IN THE MADONNA DI S. BIAGIO





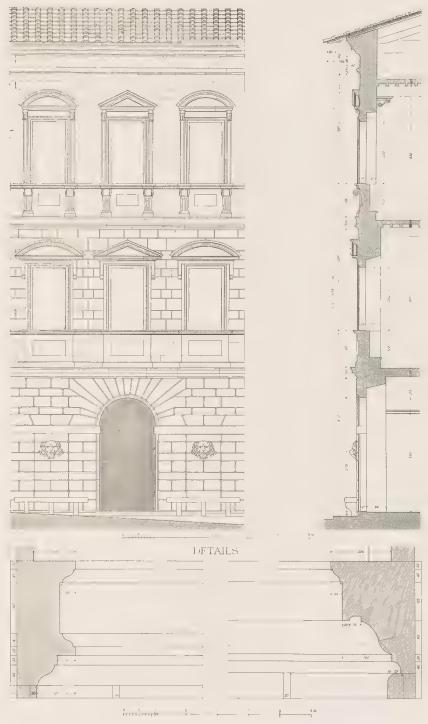
MONTEPULCIANO PALAZZO DEL MONTE, CALLED CONTUCCI



MONTEPULCIANO-PALAZZO DEL PECORE



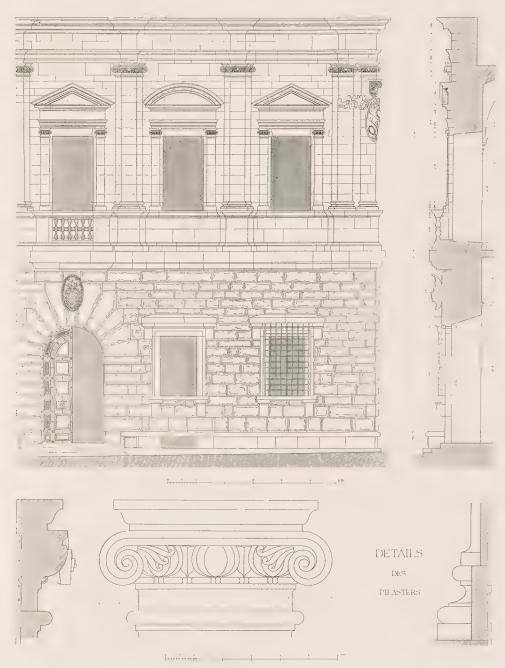
MONTEPULCIANO-PALAZZO NOBILI, NOW ILARI



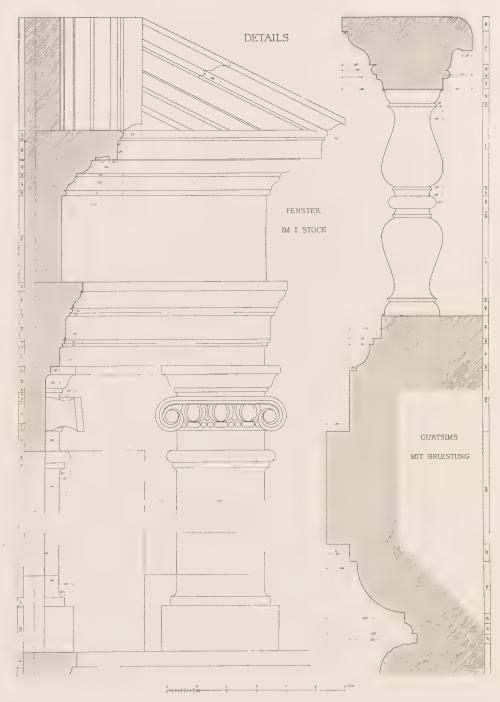
MONTEPULCIANO—THE PALAZZO DELLA LUCILLA



MONTE S. SAVINO PALACE OF THE CARDINAL DEL MONTE, CALLED PALAZZO COMUNALE



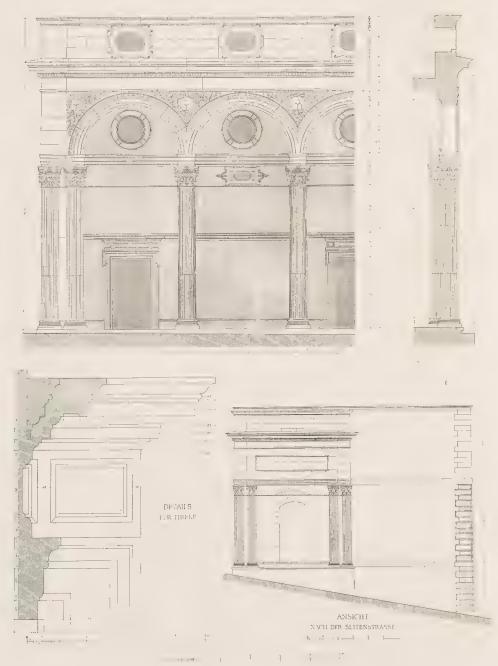
MONTE S. SAVINO PALACE OF THE CARDINAL DEL MONTE, CALLED PALAZZO COMUNALE



MONTE S. SAVINO PALACE OF THE CARDINAL DEL MONTE, CALLED PALAZZO COMUNALE

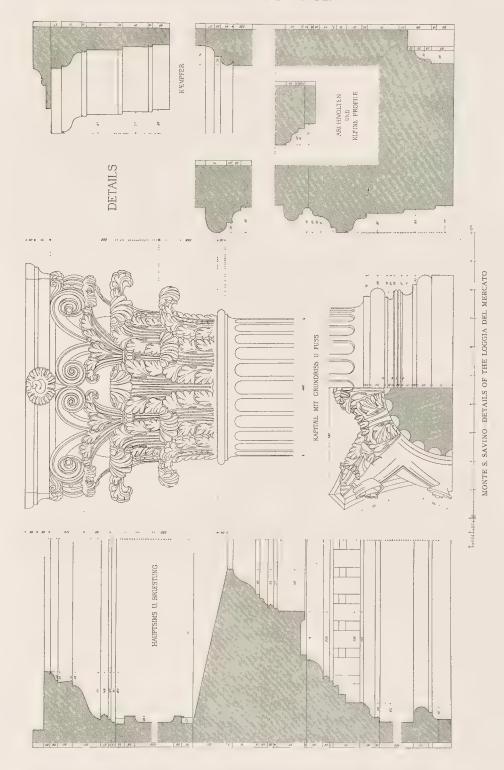


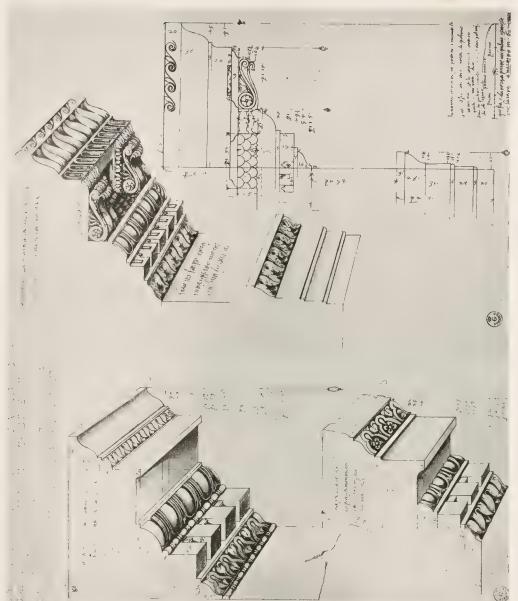
MONTE S. SAVINO-LOGGIA DEL MERCATO



MONTE S. SAVINO-LOGGIA DEL MERCATO

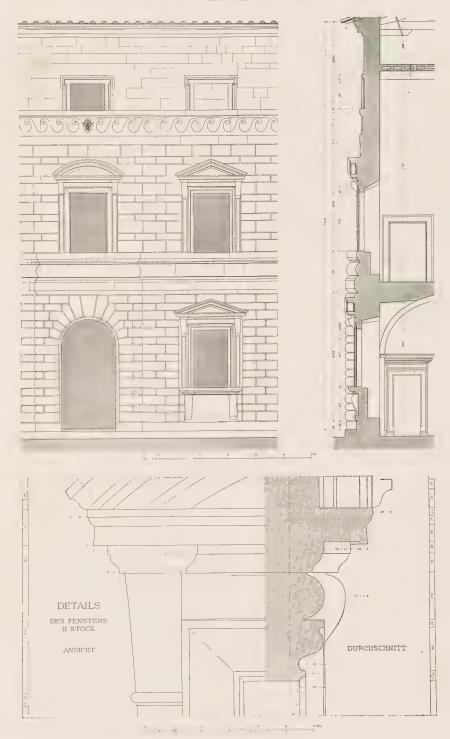
ANTONIO DA SANGALLO THE ELDER





ORIGINAL STUDIES IN THE UFFIZI GALLERY

ANTONIO DA SANGALLO THE ELDER



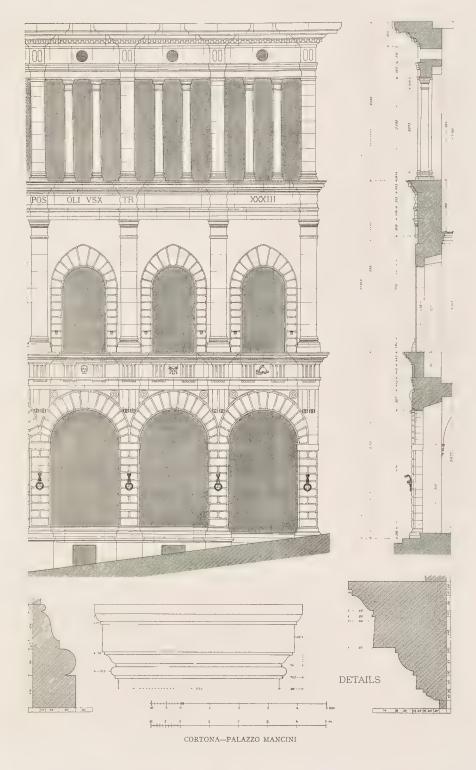
MONTEPULCIANO DETAILS OF THE PALAZZO CERVINI

SCHOOL OF ANTONIO DA SANGALLO THE ELDER

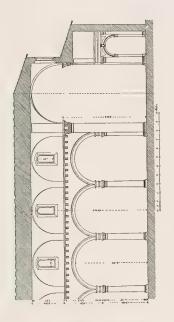


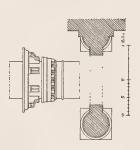
CORTONA-PALAZZO MANCINI

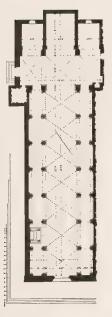
SCHOOL OF ANTONIO DA SANGALLO THE ELDER



ANTONIO DA SANGALLO THE ELDER









COLLE DI VAL D'ELSA—S. AGOSTINO

Part vi

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The Work of

ANDREA BREGNO OF OSTENSO (called Andrea Milanese), 1421-1506

GUIDOCCIO DI ANDREA

FRANCESCO DI GIORGIO MARTINI, 1439-1502

MATΤΕΟ CIVITALI, 1436-1501

VENTURA VITONI, 1442-1522

PAGNO DI LAPO PORTIGIANI, 1406-1470





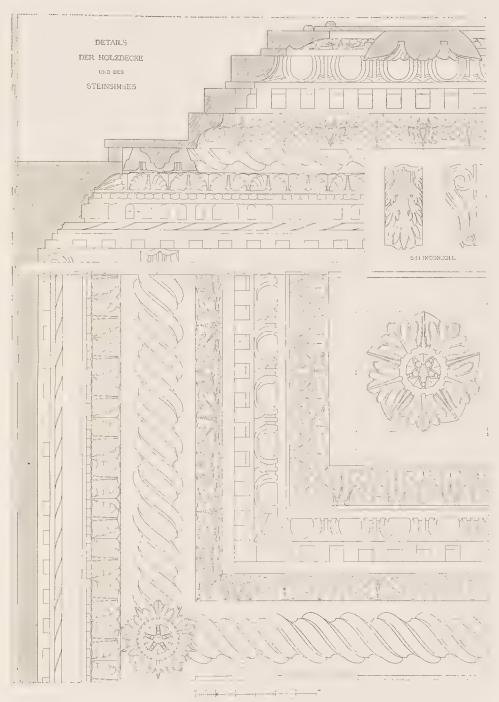
SIENA-THE PICCOLOMINI ALTAR IN THE CATHEDRAL

ANDREA BREGNO



SIENA DETAILS OF THE PICCOLOMINI ALTAR IN THE CATHEDRAL

GUIDOCCIO DI ANDREA

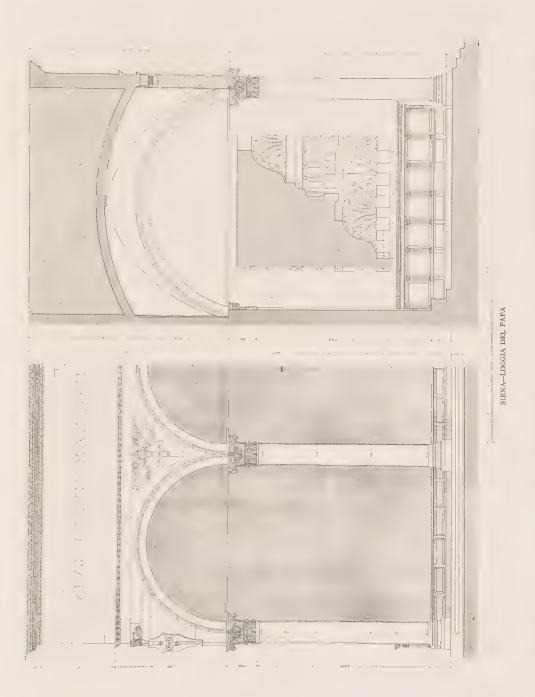


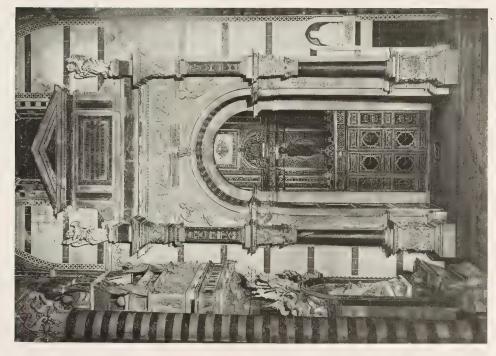
SIENA -CHURCH IN THE HOSPITAL OF S. M DELLA SCALA

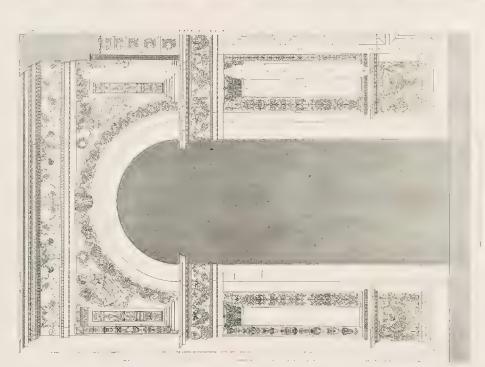
ANTONIO FEDERIGHI



SIENA CAPPELLA DEL CAMPO

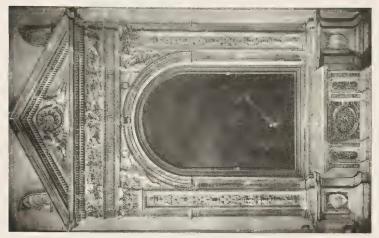




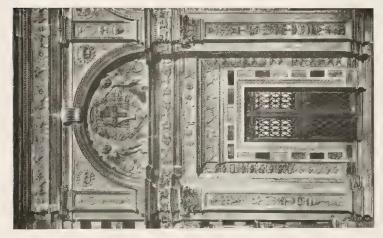


SIENA-THE CHAPEL OF S. GIOVANNI IN THE CATHEDRAL

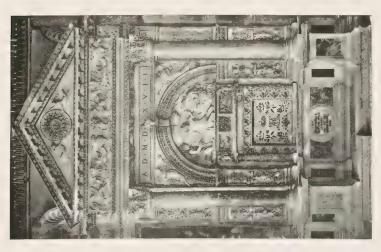
LORENZO DI MARIANO, CALLED IL MARRINA



SIENA-ALTAR IN THE PICCOLOMINI CHAPEL IN S. FRANCESCO

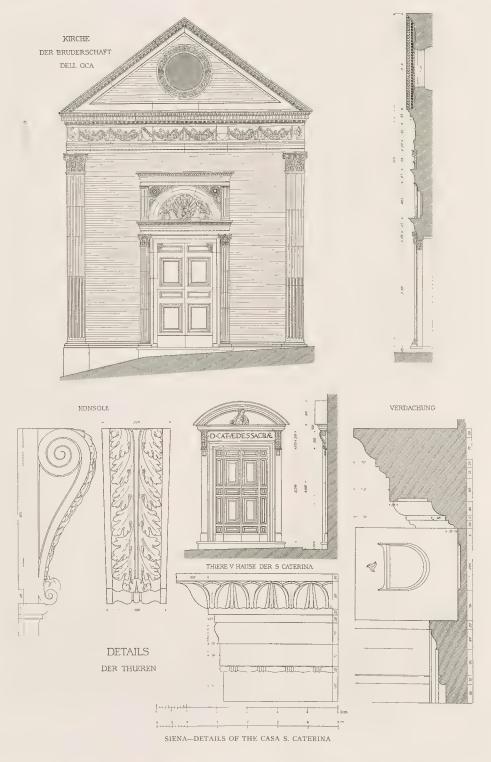


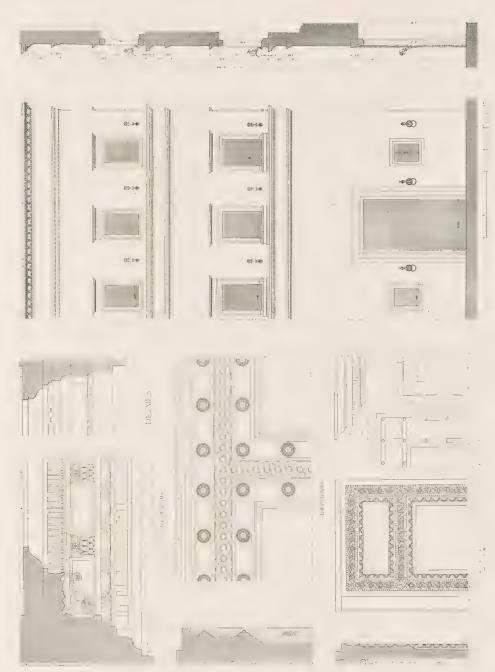
SIENA-LIBRARY DOOR IN THE CATHEDRAL



SIENA-MAIN ALTAR IN S. MARIA

FRANCESCO DI DUCCIO DEL GUASTA



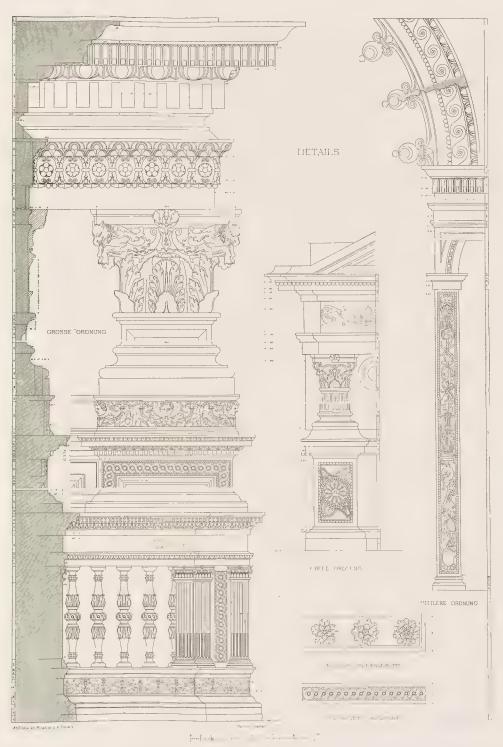


SIENA PALAZZO DEL MAGNIFICO

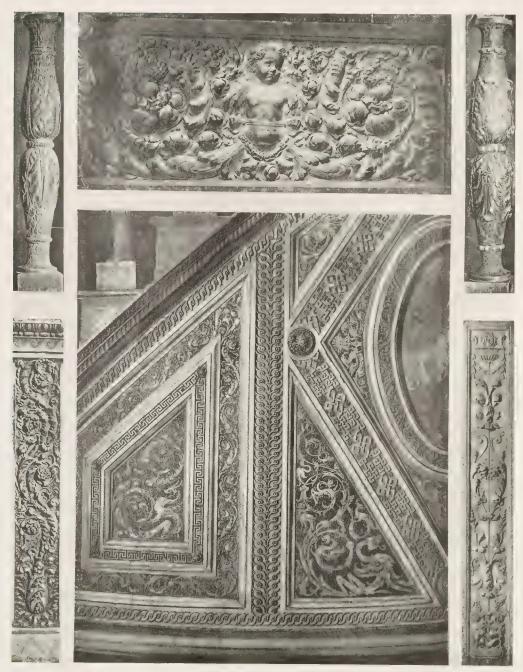


SIENA ORGAN IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOSPITAL DI S. MARIA DELLA SCALA

GIOVANNI DI PIETRO, CALLED CASTELNUOVO



SIENA DETAILS OF THE HOSPITAL OF S. MARIA DELLA SCALA



SIENA-STAIR DETAILS OF THE PULPIT IN THE CATHEDRAL. EXECUTED BY BERNARDINO DI GIACOMO



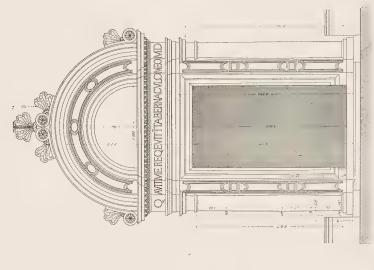
ENVIRONS OF CORTONA—THE CHURCH OF THE MADONNA DEL CALCINAJO

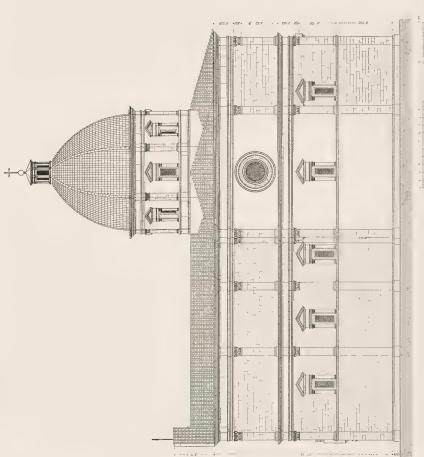
FRANCESCO DI GIORGIO MARTINI



ENVIRONS OF CORTONA -CHURCH OF THE MADONNA DEL CALCINAJO

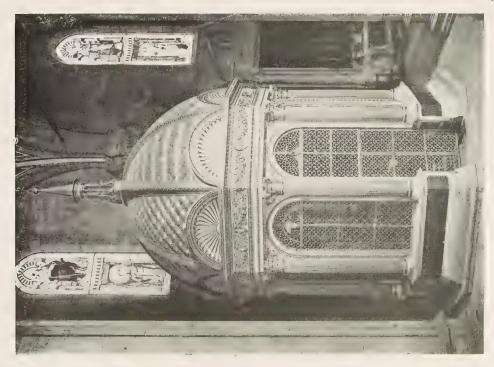
FRANCESCO DI GIORGIO MARTINI



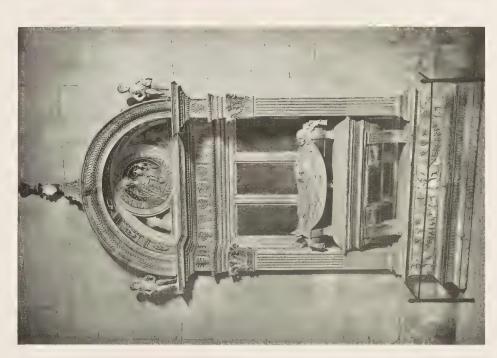


ENVIRONS OF CORTONA—SECTION OF THE CHURCH OF THE MADONNA DFL CALCINAJO

MATTEO CIVITALI



ILLE A. THE TEMPLE DEL VOLTO SANTO IN THE CALHEDRAL.



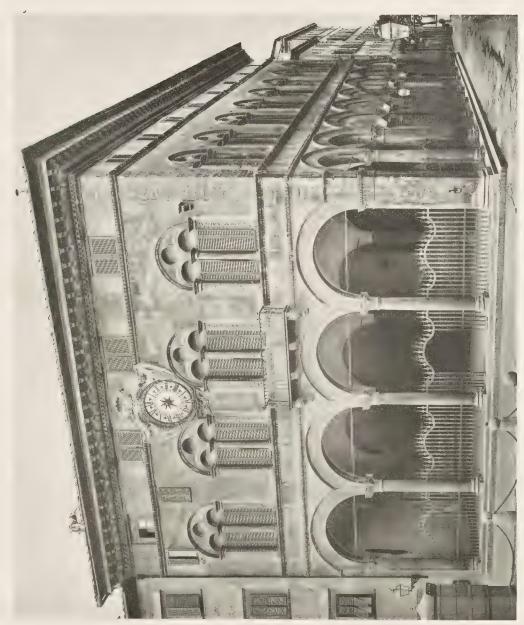
TUCCA. SPECTERRAL MONUMENT OF PIFTRO DA NOCETA IN THE CATHEDRAL

MATTEO CIVITALI





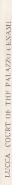
LUCCA DETAILS IN THE CATHEDRAL



MATTEO CIVITALI



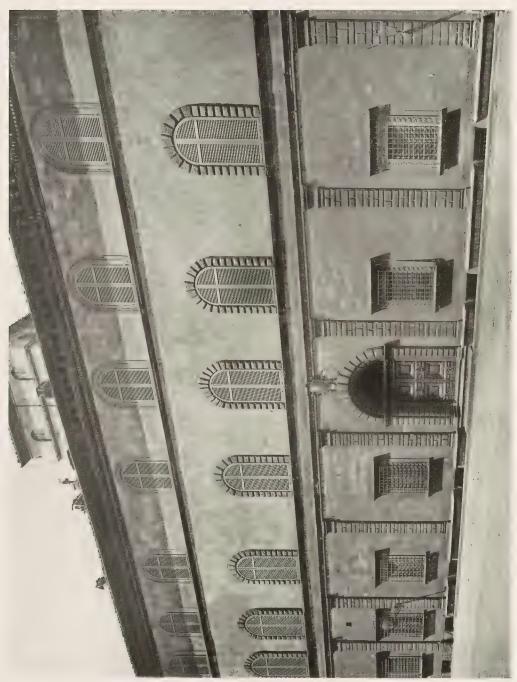
LUCCA PALAZZO PRETORIO







LUCCA COURT OF THE PALAZZO CENAMI





LUCCA—COURT IN THE PALAZZO BERNARDINI



LUCCA—COURT OF THE PALAZZO BERNARDINI

BACCIO DA MONTELUPO



LUCCA—THE CHURCH OF S. PAOLINO

VENTURA VITONI

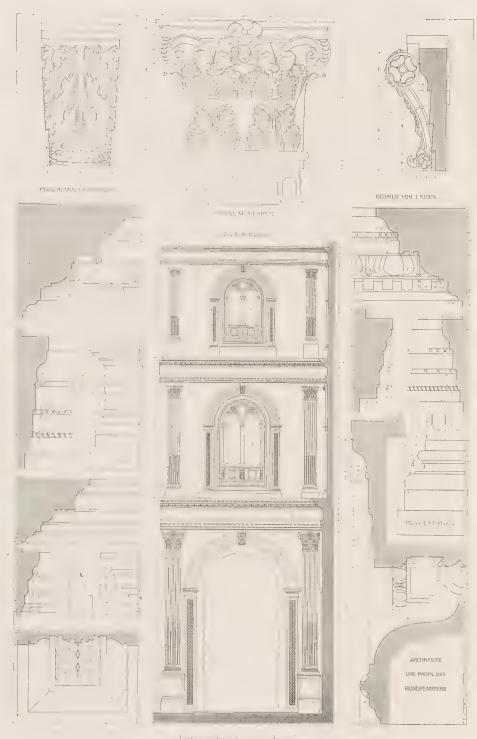


PISTOJA-CHURCH OF THE MADONNA DELL' UMILTÀ

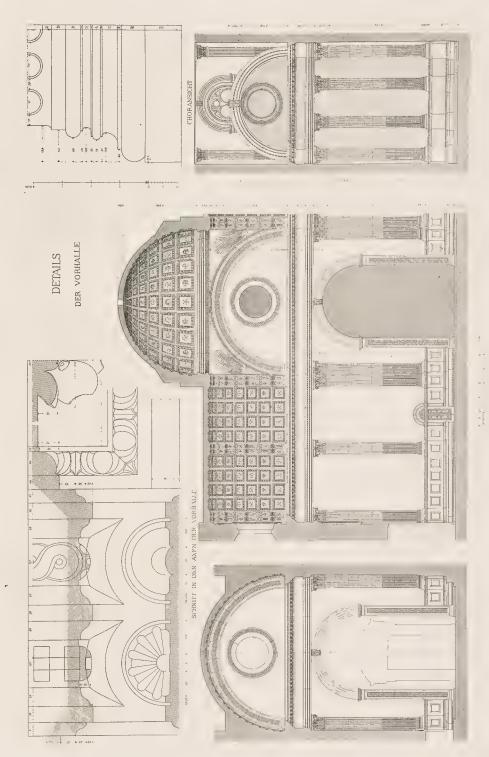


PISTOJA—CHURCH OF THE MADONNA DELL' UMILTÀ

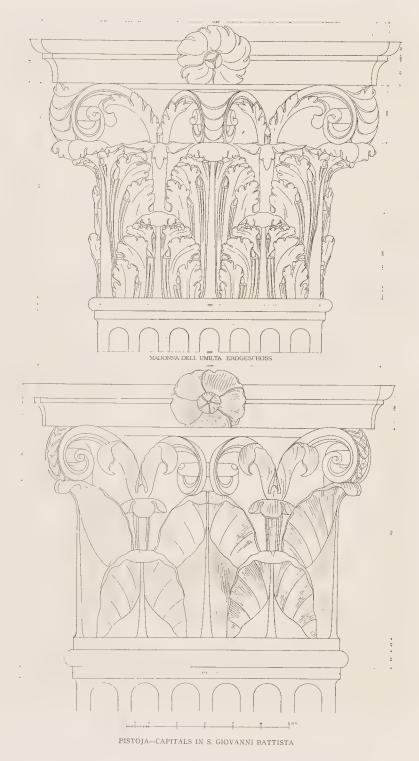
VENTURA VITONI



PISTOJA—MADONNA DELL' UMILTÀ



PISTOJA—DETAILS OF VESTIBULE IN THE MADONNA BELL' UMILTÀ



VENTURA VITONI



PISTOJA THE CHURCH OF S. MARIA DELLA GRAZIA

VENTURA VITONI





PISTOJA THE CHURCH OF S. MARIA DELLA GRAZIA AND THE CUPOLA OF THE CHURCH OF S. GIOVANNI BATTISTA

PAGNO PORTIGIANI



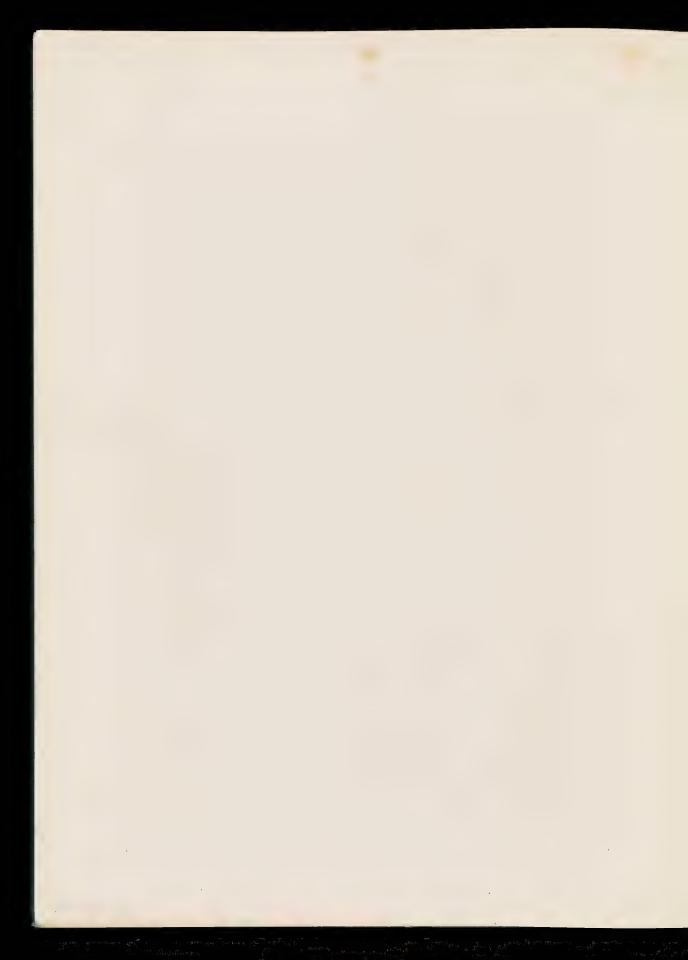


S MINIMIO AL TEDESCO CELLINIS MONUMENT IN SANT' JACOPO













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